The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11.744 New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L TASMANIA	4482	500	C. L. Parrin	27th July.
— GWALIOR	2753	300	R. W. S. Hazelwood	3rd Aug.
L SHANNON	4125	600	J. S. Murray	10th "
M HYDASPES	2501	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L BALLARAT	4763	900	P. S. Tomlin	24th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2269	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BOMBARA	2944	500	C. Edwardes	23rd July.
BRINDISI	3563	550	A. W. Adamson	6th Aug.
ANCONA	3126	500	S. F. Cole	20th "
MESSINA	3372	100	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	800	M. de Mierre	17th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BIRMANIA	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
IN MALGUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.
MANILA	6,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	6,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBATTINO	5,400	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 9, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP.
s.s. CLYDESDALE 3,550 430 Capt. Wm. S. Young, 3rd Aug.
N.B.—Passengers can book through to London or Liverpool.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
s.s. VICTORIA ... 3,350 430 Capt. Wm Russell, 13th Aug.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN BUCHANAN" will sail for Genoa direct on or about the 23rd instant.

The Saloons and State rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-room. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th July 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Go-cart-d, and other buildings with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens Gardens, Fernerien, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE LONDON KIT HOUSE.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, AND HATTERS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
3, RAMPART ROAD, NEXT TO C. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents of Bombay and Mofussil that we keep in our LONDON KIT HOUSE every REQUISITE for TRAVELLERS and HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

H. H. H. C. and Co. have to assure gentlemen favouring them with their orders, that the Tailoring Department is under a practical Cutter, and that gentlemen may rely on every attention being paid to their orders. All goods are purchased to our orders with great care and taste by our Agent in England, and we confidently assert they will be found second to none in the Bombay Presidency, and our prices lower than that of any others. All orders are carefully carried out and promptly executed.

Up-country orders will be executed with every care and promptitude. Patrons are requested to send their orders with remittance, or goods will be despatched by V. P. P.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

HAJEE HAROON HAJEE CASSUM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd July, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 26th July (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 12th August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* CHINA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
AND
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,

A Steamer belonging to one of the above Companies sails from Hong-Kong for San Francisco, calling at Yokohama about every twelve days, and the undersigned have been authorised to issue through tickets at the following rates :—

From Calcutta to Yokohama	... Rs.	338	8 0
" " to San Francisco	.. "	901	0 0
" " to Liverpool	... "	1,182	4 0

N.B.—A reduction of Rs. 202-8-0 from first-class ordinary fare is made to Officers of the British and Foreign, Military, Naval and Civil Services, who book through to Liverpool.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

WHITNEY BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents,
No. 2, New China Bazaar Street.
Calcutta, 15th April, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC.....per doz., Rs.	27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC " "	31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy " "	35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use " "	55 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen,	5	14
Half-Bottles..... "	3	14

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON, and are prepared to issue POLICIES of Insurance against fire upon Spinning, Cotton or Jute Mills, Bungalows, Shops or other Buildings, Merchandize, Household Furniture, etc., either in Bombay or Up-country at moderate Rates.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 19th July 1886.

FOR SALE.

ONE pair of compound surface condensing Steam Engines, cylinders 28 inch and 47 inch by 5 feet stroke, corliss valves, steam jacketted cylinders, to work at 100 lbs. pressure, made by Messrs. Hick and Hargrave, of Bolton. The Engines are in splendid condition and erected in working order.

For full particulars apply to the MACHINE EXCHANGE COMPANY, 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.,
40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 8-12 per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the audited accounts of the half-year ending June 30, 1886, has this day been declared, and is payable on and after the 15th day of August 1886, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES H. LATIMER & Co.,
Secretaries, Agents and Managers,
19th July, 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknov, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN and WIND GAUGES; also every description of

CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNAH, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, ree, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1,000.	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	COQUETAS"	...Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	... " 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	... " 40	" 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTAS" (Cheroots)	... " 45	" 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 186, RADHABAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.

Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double case the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.

All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.

NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110 to	220	12 to	18
* Lady's "	75 to	120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90 to	230	10 to	20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95 to	185	8 to	16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to	200	10 to	18
* Lady's "	50 to	110	8 to	12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120 to	180	14 to	20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100 to	190	10 to	16
* Lady's "	90 to	170	8 to	12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to	150	8 to	12
BRAZILIAN.				
* Lady's Albert	95 to	200	.....	
" Victoria	125 to	500	12 to	18
" Guard	150 to	800	.....	
SCALE.				
* Lady's Albert	80 to	150	.....	
" Victoria	120 to	200	12 to	18
" Guard	160 to	800	.....	

	Gold. Rs.	Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Rs.
WOVE.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to	130	9 to	18
" Victoria	100 to	160	.....	
" Guard	150 to	250	.....	
FETTER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to	200	10 to	18
CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80 to	175	16 to	24
FLAT RINGS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to	140	8 to	13
* Lady's "	60 to	90	8 to	13
" Victoria	85 to	100	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
* Lady's Albert	70 to	130	8 to	16
" Victoria	100 to	180	.....	
LAPPED BELCHER.				
Gentn.'s Albert	60 to	100	.....	
*Lady's "	30 to	60	8	
ARTHUR.				
Gentn.'s Albert	75 to	150	.....	
*Lady's "	50 to	100	.....	
" Victoria	70 to	135	.....	
" Guard	175 to	900	.....	

* Ladies' Alberts, now generally worn with the watch, are usually somewhat slighter and more decorative than gentlemen's, and the drop piece, finished off with a pendant tassel, but otherwise there is no difference either in length or disposal.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION, 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gal.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 32 0	Rs. 63 0
COGNAC ****	do.	" 35 0	" 68 0
COGNAC ***	do.	" 31 0	" 60 0
COGNAC **	do.	" 27 0	" 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	" 25 0	" 48 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		" 22 0	" 42 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	" 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		"	" 2 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	"	" 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS.
AND
JEWELLERS.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	A.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	3	0
Tartan Velvet Aprons	45	0
Air-tight Box for the above	10	8
Mark Masters Aprons	15	0
Excellent Masters	15	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	33	0
Leather Case for do	4	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, etc.,
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, etc.,

LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens, Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp ... ... Rs. 15 8

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BUOY, placed to mark the south end of the Carnac Shoals in this Harbour, has BROKEN ADRIFT. Another Buoy will be placed in position as soon as possible.

HENRY MORLAND, Capt., R. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 21st July 1886.

NOTICE.

THE first of a series of CLINICAL LECTURES in DISEASES of the EYE, will be delivered on SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 4 p. m., at the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Girgaum. Subject: Cataract illustrated by operations. Open to the Public. Those intending to be present will please communicate with the Honorary Secretary to secure sitting accommodation.

By order, 22nd July 1886.

RE GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon the estate of GERALD LEATHES TREVOR, deceased, late of No. 3, Hammam Street, within the Port of Bombay, General Merchant, are requested to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which date no claim will be entertained.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1886.

WILKIN AND BLAND,
Solicitors to the Executors.

5, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 130 of 1885.

KORE JEE KESSOWJEE, GUNGE KESSOWJEE and VENSE DEWRAJ, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, carrying on business at Bhat Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay.... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VISRAM VUSSONJEE of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, at present residing at Jamnagar, SHALJEE VISRAM and PREMJEE RUGHOONATH of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and all of them carrying on business at Bombay under the name of VISRAM VUSSONJEE .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of February 1886 it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees six thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, annas nine and pice ten for debt and interest, and the sum of Rupees one thousand three hundred and nine and annas nine for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rupees eight thousand and seventy-four, annas two and pice ten, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the sum last abovenamed from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 11th day of March 1886, the following moveable property was attached:—1 watch, 19 small pearls, 2 stones and 25 red stones, 2 small pieces of jacconate, 2 small pieces of longcloth, 3 small pieces of doria, 1 doopeta, 1 dhotir, 1 piece of muimul, 1 red sarry, 4 plated cups and 1 saucer, 1 pair silver foot ornament (called cuddiay), 1 pair silver feet ornament (called toria), 4 strings of small false pearls, 7 silver rings, 1 pair gold earrings, called Toria, set with 18 small red and green beads, 1 purse, 1 silver tea-ring, 6 pictures, 2 looking-glasses, 1 palanquin time-piece, 2 chintz covered blackwood chairs, 1 globe lamp, 1 small leather bag, 1 common wood cot, 3 black wood chest-of-drawers, 1 black wood press, 1 small pre-s, 19 copper and 14 brass vessels, 1 earthen filter, 21 earthen jars, 1 wooden cradle, 1 small bench, 1 small blackwood box, 1 blackwood cupboard, 1 clock, towards the satisfaction of the said decree.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Monday, the 9th day of August 1886, at 12-30 o'clock p. m., under and by virtue of the warrant for sale of moveable property issued in the above suit on the 13th day of July 1886, will be put up for sale by Public Auction at Kalbadevi Road, opposite to Old Hanuman Lane, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and condition of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Dated this 22nd day of July 1886.

W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BURMA,

AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.

For prices and further particulars apply to

C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

WANTED,

DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 75 per month. Must be able to survey and level. Apply with testimonials to

E. B. DOIG, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Guserat, Ahmedabad.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 80 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1886, being at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on and after THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, to Registered Shareholders on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.

A new English-built light Landau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.

Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.

A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.

A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.

A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.

A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.

Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.

For further particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BREAKFAST SETS! BREAKFAST SEATS!! 43 pieces for Rs. 15. Tea Sets in Pink or Green and Gold, 27 pieces, Rs 8-8. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, immediately, an experienced BOOK-KEEPER, fair and neat handwriting indispensable. Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

LOOSE SEEDS, Garden Pumps, Wheel Barrows, Garden Tools, of superior manufacture. Illustrated price lists free.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY.—WANTED, after September next, a HEAD COOK. Apply to Hony. Secretary, Byculla Club.

DAILY TEACHING WANTED by a Eurasian Young Lady, who has had a little experience. Address "Teacher," Post Office, Byculla.

PARASOLS, from Rs. 2-6; Umbrellas, from Rs. 2-12. Silk gauze ribbons, woollen dress novelties, colored silk gauze.—CASH BAZAAR, Ld.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, 1 Rupee; postage free.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.—Twelve orphans can be received as free boarders. Application to be made to Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvements. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,074-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KEKKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DISAPPOINTMENT and VEXATION always result when you get imitations for originals. Ask for the Original Cyclostyles only at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS:—Paints in 15 colors (28 lbs. kegs) received direct from Manufacturers. For prices, apply to LEATHES and Co., Commercial Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A pair of grey Deccanee ponies, go in double and single harness and saddle. Perfectly quiet. Nearly 13-3. Rs. 400 the pair. Apply "ADVERTISER," care of this office.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, fashionable Scotch and Angola Tweeds, Blue-Black Serge and Diagonals, for a sack Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. Tailoring Branch under a 1st class cutter. Accurate fit guaranteed. Apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Corner of Meadows and Hummum Streets.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy for reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock at present, and on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
The above by Ruston, Proctor and Co.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter by Ruston, Proctor & Co.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
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CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE-SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE DETONATORS, &c.
Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials Water Supply, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

Gent's prime calf elastic side and lace boots, hand sewn of very superior and best quality, manufactured by H. Clarke & Co., Ld., of London.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23th July, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DEAL PLANKS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

About 5,000 Deal Planks of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

Bombay, 23th July 1886. MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF GINGER WINE AND CHEESE.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room in Forbes Street, at 2 P.M., by order of consignee and on account of the concerned—

20 cases best Ginger Wine, by Thom and Cowron.
12 cases Cheese.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Byculla, in the bungalow lately known as Freemason's Hall, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 light glass chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, &c., the property of a deceased gentleman. The same comprises handsome blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany furniture, such as hall, conversation and sofa couches, round teapoys, handsome cabinets and chiffoniers, drawing-room, pier, oval, side and writing tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and reclining chairs, hat and tripod stands, blackwood bedstead, wardrobe, clothes press, almyra with mirror glass, reclining couch, dressing glass, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 20 lights hanging glass chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lamps, double and treble light wall brackets with shades, colour vase lamps, 1, 3 and 6 lights hanging oil lamps, Hink's duplex kerosine oil table lamps, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Cambay carpets, handsome engravings, a musical box, clock, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, T red shirtings.
6 ,, dyed shirtings.
2 second hand gun metal portable ship pumps or fire engines.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Marwadee Chunturbhoo Bisaseriah—

P G 369-96—3 cases prints, ex Clan Buchanan:
,, 849-58—10 ,, ,, ex s s Arabia.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of A. Dossabhoy Esquire—

P G 705-6—2 cases prints, ex Clan Murray.
A D C 403—1 ,, broad cloth, ex Ancona.
,, 402—1 ,, woollens, ex s s Siam.

By order of Hajee Essack Soop and Sons and on account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Cassum—

10 bales grey twist of different numbers.

By order of Hajee Essack Saop and Sons and on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Sullamanjee Momunjee—

19 cases beads.
1 ,, pictures.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 light buggy.
1 handsome dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 26th inst, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Modown Street, Fort, the whole of the shop and office furniture consisting of glass bookcases with sliding doors, show cases, writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, single and double screens, pigeon pole pyramoo, round table, side table, copying press, iron safe, also crockery glassware, lamps, pictures, &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF A VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 very handsome diamond necklace containing 12 large brilliants and several small diamonds and a diamond breast pin with 9 large brilliants and several small diamonds, weighing in all about 250 rutties.

The above is now on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. Kemp and Co's Establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class full sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, boards and lamps complete, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, a large sized fish aquarium with gold fishes, a new breech-loading central fire single barrel gun with implements in case, a breech loading single barrel rifle with implements in case, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs, and photographs, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, a large sized aviary with birds, Milner's fireproof safe on stand, a large collection of choice and rare plants and roses in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the late C. BEARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4-30 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 7th August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 48, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer (nearly new), rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major W. NOLAN, M.D.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the Portuguese Consul, the property of a deceased Portuguese subject, consisting of wearing apparel, chairs, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong English-built waggonette.
1 fine 15 hands nine-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay pony.
1 handsome strong English-built four-seated C spring open carriages.
1 Dun pony very, suitable for a child or boy.
1 Victoria with handsome grey Arab horse.
1 strong chesnut Australian gelding.
2 half bred Polygar dogs and puppy.

AUCTION SALE of English pier glasses, Hink's kerosine lamps, superior porcelain ware, iron bedsteads, musical boxes, velvet carpets, bentwood Vienna furniture, &c., at Church Gate Street, opposite the old *Times of India* Buildings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of whom it may concern, a large and varied consignment of rich porcelain ware, such as dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, rich English pier glasses in gilt frame of various sizes, Hink's Wright and Butler table and 3, 4 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, musical boxes, very handsome oleographs of sizes, velvet and Brussels carpets, fancy wall mirrors in velvet frame with kerosine lamps; handsome iron four-post bedsteads, cutlery, fancy flower vases, marble table ornaments and English-made drawing room suit, handsome bentwood Vienna furniture, consisting of baba chairs, bed room chairs, sofas, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished inlaid household furniture such as circular table with marble top, round teapoys with marble top, almyra with plate glass doors, pier tables, &c., and lot of sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their room:—

About 5,000 yards khaki drill, English manufacture, 28" wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 2, of 1886.

Alexander Theodore Krause and others.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Johann Kermann Shierich and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from A. E. Ashley, Esq., the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon Darookhana—

"The whole of the vessel "Louisa," consisting of about 91 tons of teak scantlings, about 110 tons of teak planks, about 15 tons of teakwood, about 9,000 Manilla Cheroots, or any other merchandise on board. Full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also the ship Louisa, of 245 British tons, 7,°c, 691 cubic metres, was built in Canning Town, Bow Creekin, Essex, England, in 1858, has three masts, schooner of oak and metal bottom, to be sold at the rooms of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instat 4 p. m., as she now lies off Stone-bunder, near Mody Bay. The ship is on view.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public auction at 10, Delima Street, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oleographs and pictures in gilt frame, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome 3-and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich velvet and Persian carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman. Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate double barrelled B L C Rifle by Westley Richard, one first rate double barrelled B G G F rifle by Joseph Lang, a handsome Rosewood full toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of F Edgelow, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 2nd August next at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills, containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.

The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold-land, admeasuring about 62,375 square yards, and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,913 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200, payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July 1886.

NOTICES.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remmittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW READY.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

BY

JAMES DOUGLAS,

AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages,

8vo., Cloth-bound,

Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Land—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronga—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloaca Maximo—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORIAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire of Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink of Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone, Brownie of Bledmoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Abyssinian Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Poona—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudiyeh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.

"I'm Going to Bombay."

Governors of Bombay.

Historic Sites in Bombay.

Notes on Volume.

Index.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
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NOTICES

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Tides, H. T. High: Colaba, 8-20 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Cassara (s), and Ellora (s), from Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Countess of Elgin and County of Caithness, for Calcutta.

Yacht Club.—The quarterly general meeting of this club will be held at the Club Rooms, Volunteer Head Quarters, this evening at half-past eight.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A general debate on "Smoking" will be held this evening at the Apollo Bunder Rooms at half-past eight. The Rev. Mr. Bowen will take the chair.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Chief of Sadampur, in the Kattywar District, with eighteen followers, arrived on Wednesday evening at the Port Bunder Railway station from Poona. He has taken up his residence at Madhavbaug.

Dismissed from Government Service.—Dhondi bin Valu Mali, late a forest guard serving at mauza Shamgaon taluka, Khanapur, in the Satara Collectorate, having been convicted under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

Fire.—On Wednesday night an alarm of fire was raised from a room occupied by Ramchunder Balcrishna in a house at Ghorupdeo Road. On the police repairing to the scene it was discovered that a board near the fire place accidentally caught fire while the evening meal was being cooked, which was speedily extinguished. Damages nominal.

The Effects of Mephitic Gas.—Yessoo Showla, a labourer employed in cleaning out the new drain on Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon suddenly took ill while in the drain, evidently from the effects of inhaling the mephitic gas in the drain. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is now apparently recovering from its effects.

Music at Colaba.—The following programme of music will be performed by the band of the East York Regiment, at Colaba, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting). The selections marked a will be performed by the band for the first time in public :—

March	The Standard Bearers	Farbach.
a Bolero	The Bohemian	Ch. Le Thière.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Waltz	Wedven Die	Seydek.
a Gavotte	Theodora	Ch. Le Thière.
a Lancers	The Connaught	D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Housebreaking and Theft.—Jugjeevun Lada, having a cloth shop on the Falkland Road, reported to the police yesterday, that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, he locked the shop and went home, and yesterday morning he was informed by a friend that the lock on the door of his shop was open. Complainant on going to his shop found that the lock had been opened with a duplicate key, a chest removed, and an entrance thus effected into the shop, and property, consisting of 30 silk embroidered sarees and twenty pieces of *choles* cloth with silk borders, of the collective value of Rs. 120, stolen therefrom. Enquiries are in progress.

Fatal Railway Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Church Gate station, on the body of Perozeshi Dorabjee, aged 19 years, a compositor in the Central Press. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, an up local passenger train arrived at the Church Gate station, and after the passengers for that station had left, the train started for Colaba; immediately after the engine had passed the semaphore signal it was stopped, owing to the driver of the train shouting that some one was on the line. After the train was brought to a stand, deceased was discovered lying with his head on the left rail of the up line, and his feet outside, about fifteen yards behind where the train was stopped. A verdict that the death of deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train was recorded.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended on Tuesday, 20th July, was 424 being 3 less than in the previous week, 14 less than in the week ending 21st July 1885, and 28 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality of population per annum was 23·74 calculated on the increase of population since 1885. There were 93 deaths from remittent fever, being 5 more than in the previous week, 6 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 87,17 and 13, respectively, as compared with 66, 18 and 9 in the same period last year. There was no case of cholera.

Dishonest Servants.—Gerome Tolitin, a Goanese cook, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two charges of theft of property, consisting of a copper cooking vessel, and a pair of blue serge trousers, of the collective value of Rs. 2-8, the property of John Patrick DeSouza and Antone DeSouza, from their house at Duncan Road. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Nagar Dalab, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Warden, residing at Malabar Hill, was also yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver fork, valued Rs. 10, the property of his master. The accused in his defence stated that he broke the fork while cleaning it, and consequently buried the article under ground, but could produce no witnesses to substantiate his statement. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday in the registered office of the company, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy presiding. We take the following report of the directors for the year ended 31st May 1886 :—

The policies issued amount to 308, aggregating Rs. 90,19 115, as against 318 policies, aggregating Rs. 93,97,905, during the year ended 31st May 1885, whilst the premia collected amount to Rs.89,607-11-3, as against Rs. 93,306-6-9 for the corresponding period of last year. The losses paid during the year amount to Rs. 35,107-4-6 and have been provided for by transferring a like sum from reserve account. After paying these losses, there remains at credit of profit and loss account the sum of Rs. 1,27,487-14-2. From this balance your directors have set aside the sum of Rs. 4 1,00 to the reserve fund account, which accordingly stands at Rupees 43,191-8-1, leaving a balance of Rupees 87,487-14-2, which your directors recommend be dealt with in manner following, *viz.* :—1. That a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. for the year ended 31st May last be declared on the paid-up capital absorbing Rs. 42,000. 2. That the balance remaining, *viz.*, Rs. 45,487-14-2, be carried forward to next years account. The total of premia collected on policies running on the 31st May amounted to Rs. 85,735-2-0, whereof Rs. 42,474-14-9 are applicable to the year 1886-87. The directors regret to report the loss of a valued and esteemed colleague by the death of Mr Tapidas Vurjdas in May last. The directors appointed Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas to fill the vacancy thus caused on the board, and it will be necessary for the shareholders to confirm the appointment. The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, both of whom are elegible for re-election.

The Chairman said :—Gentlemen,—I now rise to move the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year. You will observe that although the amount of business done is slightly less than that done last year, yet it shows a considerable improvement on the business done in any previous year since the company has been in existence. Last year should be looked upon as an exceptionally good year, and we must hope that the current year will show up better than any of its predecessors. The management is exercising the greatest care in the election of risks, both in Bombay and the mofussil. It is with much regret I have to notice a loss of over Rs. 30,000 by the fire at the Goolam Baba Mills at Surat. The other losses have, however, been of trifling nature. Whilst regretting the losses it must be borne in mind that were there no risks and losses by fire there would be no business done in fire insurance. Taking everything into consideration we may, I think, regard the results of the last year's working of the business as on the whole satisfactory.

The motion for the adoption of the report having been seconded by Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, was carried unanimously.

Out of the balance of profit, *viz.*, Rs. 87,487-14-2, a dividend of 7 per cent., or Rs. 70 per share, free of Income-tax, was declared payable on and after Monday, the 2nd proximo, to those shareholders in whose names the shares now stand, absorbing Rs. 42,000, leaving Rs. 45,487-14-2 to be carried forward to next year's account, after deducting Rs. 400 to be paid as bonus to the office establishment.

The appointment made by the Board of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas as a director, in the place of Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, deceased, was confirmed. The retiring directors, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit were re-elected. The thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the chairman, directors and the secretaries and managers for their successful management of the business of the company during the past year.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

AN ANNOYING NUISANCE.

The following petition to Sir Frank Souter, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Police, by the residents of Grant Road, Bellasis Road, and vicinity will shortly be submitted, signed by a large number of the residents of that locality :—

"The undersigned residents of Grant Road, Bellasis Road, and vicinity, respectfully represent that a great annoyance and nuisance exists in the great number of brothels and prostitutes in this part of the city. We respectfully present this our petition that this nuisance may be abated, by such removal of the vicious characters named, as may be in your power. In urging this petition, we beg to present the following particulars :—Grant Road and Falkland Road are the principal thoroughfares, and ought not to be infested by such public nuisances. Curseljee Sooklajee Street as an important passage way, yet it is notoriously blockaded by the open exposure and solicitation of many prostitutes so that respectable people are compelled to avoid it. Cammatteepoora is one of the most thickly populated portion of Bombay, and the masses of its people, largely consisting of young persons, have constantly before them the sad example of the most unblushing immorality. A large number of European and East Indian families, including many young men and women, reside in this vicinity, also a great many educated and respectable natives. These have suffered much pain and vexation through the notorious and increasing lewdness of the bad characters about us here. Several religious institutions are in this section of the city, and much annoyance and offence is given to their many adherents by the extensive prostitution practised in their neighbourhood; St. Paul's Church in Cammatteepoora, the Methodist Church in Grant Road, the Baptist Church in Bellasis Road, and the Borah Jamat Khana. The following are not quite so near the infected quarters, but many of their attendants reside in or near it :—the Byculla Church and Schools, the American Mission, the Jewish Synagogue, and the Girgaum Church. We would respectfully urge attention to the rapid increase of the nuisance of which we complain. Houses of prostitution now line the ill-famed Curseljee Sooklajee Street more thickly than ever; several appear upon Grant Road, many upon Falkland Road, also in 10th Khetwady Lane, Trimbuck Purushram Street, &c. They have spread out into Foras Road, and recently a large house has been opened in Bazaar Road (rear of the Dharamsala) only a few paces from the old Byculla Hotel. The boldness of the vicious classes naturally increases where so many are collected, and the most open solicitation and vulgar insults often meet those who are compelled to pass through these streets. Both sexes are annoyed, and respectable people are put to much inconvenience in endeavouring to escape the vile language and sights of these bawdy houses. Passengers on tram-lines, &c., are often annoyed by the bad conduct and language of the soldiers and sailors who frequent these places. This plague of immorality is so rapidly increasing in extent and base impudence, that we are compelled to appeal to you to check its alarming ravages. The presence of this vast moral pest-house in the centre of such a large population is a great public calamity. Such vile surroundings are extremely degrading to the community, and we earnestly beg you to interfere for the protection of the public in this vicinity. And your petitioners will ever pray."

THE BHATTIAS AND THEIR MAHARAJAS.

Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment at the Fort Police Court yesterday in the case in which Chutterbooj Morarjee, a wealthy Bhattia merchant, charged Icharam Sooriaram Desai, the editor of the *Gujerati*, a weekly vernacular paper, and Sunderjee Nusserwanjee Adia, the printer and publisher, with defaming him in an article published in that paper of the 27th September 1885. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, defended.

Mr. Cooper said: In considering this case, I think it will only be necessary to consider section 499 of the Indian Penal Code and explanation 4. The question to decide will be, was the imputation concerning the complainant such as would lower the character of the complainant in respect of his caste, and had the accused reason to believe that such imputation would harm the complainant? It appears from the evidence that the latter is a member of the Bhattia caste, and is also the secretary, treasurer, and manager of the Cutchi Bhattia caste. He is a wealthy merchant, and holds a high position amongst the members of his caste, being one of the Shettias of the caste. It appears also that the members of his caste, as also the members of the Lohana and Bania caste, are supporters of the Vullubacharya Maharajas, that the chief temple of such Maharajas is at Nathwara, that amongst such castes it is considered meritorious to make a pilgrimage to Nathwara to worship in the temple there, and to pay their respects to the Maharaja and receive his *durshan*. After paying such respects and receiving *durshan* and before taking their departure, they are honored by receiving a scarf from the hands of the Maharaja. Some time in last year the complainant went on a pilgrimage to Nathwara and worshipped at the temple, being received with great respect by the Maharaja. He received the *durshan*, with the usual scarf and much attention from the Maharaja on taking his departure. On the 27th September last, whilst the complainant was absent from Bombay in Upper India, a paragraph was published in the *Gujerati*, which is as follows. (His Worship then read the paragraph, already published.) What does the paragraph state personally, as regards the complainant? It states that he did not agree with the Maharaja, that he made use of certain expressions to the Doctypore Dewan that no disloyal subject of the Maharaja would be guilty of, and further that it was intimated to him, the complainant, that he should leave Nathwara at once. It further appears from the evidence that each of the several imputations regarding the complainant was false. I think that persons acquainted with the customs and ceremonies that take place on a pilgrimage to Nathwara, and reading the paragraph complained of, would reasonably come to the conclusion that the complainant was one of those Bhattias alluded to who had an altercation with the Maharaja, and that the Maharaja did not present him with the usual scarf, but sent him away in disgrace. The followers of the Maharajas consider the Maharaja as their Acharya, and believe it to be a high honour to be invested with a scarf by the Maharaja, and to receive his *durshan*, and if the Maharaja refuses to give the *durshan* to any one that person would not be allowed to worship in the Maharaja's temple at Nathwara. These imputations would no doubt affect the character of the complainant in respect of his caste and amongst the other followers of the Vullubacharya Maharajas, and has harmed his reputation, compelling him to take these proceedings to prove the falseness of those imputations. In conclusion, it appears that the accused has been imposed upon by some person whose name he has refused to give up, and who could only have written the false statements contained in the letter for some malicious purpose. The accused does not admit this, and his counsel has attempted to justify the publication, as a paragraph intended to enlighten the readers of the *Gujerati* as to the doctrines and practices of the Vullubacharya Maharajas. If the accused had given up the name of the writer, or had at once admitted he had been imposed upon and led to publish the false tatements, and had fully apologised to the complainant, the latter would probably not have thought necessary to have taken these proceedings to publicly prove the falsity of those statements. It behoves the editor of every paper to take the greatest care and caution before he publishes any personal matter. The accused must have been well aware that these statements regarding the conduct of the Maharaja towards the complainant and his conduct towards the Maharaja would cause a strong feeling amongst the followers of the Vullubacharya Maharajas as regards the complainant, and that it would lower his reputation amongst such followers. The accused had stated he did make some inquiries before inserting the letter in his paper, and there is also the fact of the previous dispute between the present Maharaja of Nathwara and his father, in which dispute the complainant took the side of his father. Still this did not justify the accused in publishing the false statements regarding the complainant. I must fine him Rs. 200, and I award Rs. 100 of such fine, if paid, to the complainant in regard to the expenses he has been put to in this case. As regards the second accused it appears that he was merely a printer, and that he simply did what he was directed to do by the first accused. I shall sentence him to one day's imprisonment.

Mr. Macpherson was instructed to say the complainant was not desirous the second accused should be punished.

Mr. Cooper: Oh! I have not punished him.

Mr. Lang remarked his learned friend should have said so before.

Mr. Macpherson: No, because we wanted him convicted. Punishment and conviction are two different things.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 21.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected, 32 deg. Fah.	29·825
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	83·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·3
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	490
Fall of Rain*	0·31
Total fall during month	30·37
year	74·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 22nd July.	0·77

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and stores, throughout the Kingdom. Arnur, Hartert and Co., 8th, High Holborn, London.

ALLEGED DARING ROBBERY AT THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Hasarimul Dunroop, a Marwaree, was charged by Inspector Jones with robbing Sadanund Esaobs, the cashier and accountant in the Small Cause Court, of Rs. 8,111, the property of Government. Mr. Buckland, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, defended the accused.

The complainant, when the case was called, asked that it might be adjourned, as he wanted to get the permission of the judges of the Court to prosecute and to engage legal assistance. But afterwards said that he did not wish to charge the accused.

Eustace Brown, a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway, stated that he attended the Small Cause Court on the 20th, being summoned by a Marwaree to whom he owed Rs. 100, he having stood security for a "fellow," who bolted to Cardiff. The complainant, Sadanund, was going along a passage into the instalment room with a bag containing Rs. 8,111 in notes and cash. He was followed by an old peon carrying two boxes. The cashier had not proceeded far up the passage, having come down from upstairs, when the accused, who formed one of a usual large crowd of caste-fellows about the place, jumped on him and seized him by the throat with one hand, with the other he snatched the bag from the cashier, whom he threw down. Before the Marwaree could get away, the peon pulled the bag from him and he then ran away. He was eventually stopped and taken into custody by a police sepoy.

In cross-examination by Mr. Buckland, Brown said he did not arrest the accused, as he was not a policeman. (A laugh.)

Mr. Buckland: Did you strike him?

Brown (surprised): Strike him!

Mr. Buckland: Yes. Didn't you kick him?

Brown: Oh, I do not owe him any money. (Laughter.) I deal with another Marwaree named Tullockchund.

Mr. Buckland: How much do you owe him? (Laughter.)

Brown: Only a hundred rupees, not much. I borrow Rs. 25, 50 or 100 when I want, and he lets me have it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buckland: How much is a months' interest?

Brown: Rs. 6-4, I think.

Mr. Buckland: That is about 75 per cent., is it not?

Brown: I don't know. I am not a barrister or solicitor to count up. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buckland: Are you fond of him?

Brown: Fond of him! (Laughter.) If you owe me money and I tackle you every day will you like me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buckland: Do you like your Marwaree?

Brown: Yes, I do like my Marwaree. (Laughter.) When I'm hard up he gives me a couple of rupees, or 20, 30 or as much as I want. If you lend me a couple of rupees I'll like you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Buckland having no more questions, the case was adjourned till this morning.

HIGH COURT.—July 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

DISPUTED CLAIM TO SHARES.

GOKALDAS MADHOWJEE *vs.* THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY AND OTHERS.

This suit was heard before his Lordship some days ago; and was again mentioned on Tuesday in connection with the minutes of decree, and the decree was varied so far that the defendants' company were awarded all their costs. The plaintiff claimed that he may be declared entitled to be entered in the register of shareholders of the defendants' company as the holder of 56½ shares, and to have the dividends paid to him, and that the defendants may be decreed to register him as holder thereof, and to pay him the dividends together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. He further asked that, in the meantime, the defendants may be restrained from forfeiting the shares and dividends, and may be decreed to pay the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, for the first defendant; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the other defendants and infant sons of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was this. The defendants are a limited company registered in 1870, with a nominal capital of eight lakhs of rupees, divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 400 each. In 1872, Madhowjee Dhurumsey, the father of the plaintiff, purchased 56½ shares in the company, which were duly registered in his name. At the time of the purchase of the shares, and up to the time of the death of Madhowjee, the father and son were members of a joint and undivided Hindu family. The shares were purchased with the ancestral funds of the family, and formed a part of the ancestral property. Madhowjee died on the 18th January 1880, leaving behind him the plaintiff, his only son, and a daughter, named Chaisoorbai Mulljee. Since his death, the plaintiff has frequently requested the defendants' company to register his name as the holder of the shares, and to pay to him the dividends; but the company refused to do so. The plaintiff believed that the contention of the defendants' company was that as Madhowjee had executed a will prior to his death, whereby, after making certain bequests, he bequeathed the residue of his property to the plaintiff, the latter was bound to produce a probate of the will before he was entitled to have the shares transferred to his name. It was submitted for the plaintiff, however, that Madhowjee had no power to dispose of the shares by his will; and that the plaintiff did not claim them by virtue of the will or by reason of intestacy, but as being the only son and heir of Madhowjee and the surviving member of a joint Hindu family. He submitted that the defendants' company had no power to forfeit the shares or dividends, and asked that they may be restrained from doing so. The dividends, he believed, amounted to Rs. 10,000. The latter defendants were the plaintiff's infant sons and his mother; and the plaintiff was the eldest male member and manager of the family. He submitted that the last named defendants were not necessary parties to the suit; but he had added them in consequence of the submission of the company in their written statement, that they were necessary parties.

In their defence, the Mofussil Company stated that the shares standing in the name of Madhowjee were not all purchased in 1872, but were the balance of a large number of shares purchased and sold from time to time by Madhowjee between 1872 and 1880. The company submitted the point to the Court as to whether if the 56½ shares were ancestral property, the sons or the mother of the plaintiff had any interest in them and were necessary parties to the suit. Although the plaintiff claimed the shares as the only son and heir of the deceased, and as surviving member of a joint Hindu family, it was a fact that, in his letter to the company of the 31st May 1880, he claimed the shares by virtue of his father's will. The company submitted that having regard to the correspondence and article 48 of their articles of association, they had acted legally and properly in declining to transfer the shares into the plaintiff's name.

The infant defendants, by their guardian, Mr. Shamrao Bhasker, submitted their rights to the protection of the Court.

The correspondence between the parties brings into prominence the points in dispute. On the 31st May 1880, the plaintiff requested the company, before the will of his father was proved, to transfer the shares into his name on the ground that he was Madhowjee's son and legal heir under his will. Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, solicitors, advised the company not to effect the transfer unless upon certain conditions. The 48th article of Association provides that no claimant to a share shall be entered as the holder thereof unless he shall have left at the registered office of the company, for seven days, probate of the will &c. This article was imperative; and Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown thought it would not be proper for the directors to allow the transfer except on the production of the probate; and that were the directors to do so, any shareholder would have a right to complain of their action though the company might suffer no pecuniary damage. It was, moreover, possible that, were the request complied with, the company might be involved in litigation and expense at the suit of persons disputing the plaintiff's right to these shares, against which his indemnity might or might not be a sufficient protection. The company thereupon informed the plaintiff that the shares could not be transferred into his name except on the conditions abovenamed. Nothing further was done for some years. On the 15th October 1885, the plaintiff's solicitors asked the company to transfer the shares into his name. The latter replied that probate of the deceased's will must be obtained before the plaintiff was entitled to have the shares transferred into his name. The company could not admit that the plaintiff was the sole heir of Madhowjee. The plaintiff's solicitors wrote on the 26th October 1885 to the company's solicitors :—"Although his father, the late Madhowjee Dhurumsey, has left a will, our client does not base his claim to these shares on the will. He does not consider it at present necessary to prove the will, but he claims under Hindu law all the property which his father died possessed of, on the ground that it was ancestral property. Our client is prepared to prove that he is the only son of his father, and the sole person entitled to all the ancestral property." The suit was then instituted.

The issues raised in the case at the hearing were, whether the property of the plaintiff's family was joint, and whether the shares were their joint property? It was argued for the plaintiff that all the property of the family was ancestral; that he did not claim either under the will or by intestacy; but he claimed as member of a joint family. A number of witnesses were called by the plaintiff to prove the abovementioned statements.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said on behalf of the company: We leave the matter to the Court. If the Court is satisfied, we want no more directions put in.

His Lordship thought that the articles of association of the company did not apply to the plaintiff, who had simply to come and prove that he was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family. His Lordship made the following order :—The general costs of the suit to be paid by the plaintiff; and the costs of the infant defendants, who were made parties at the instance of the company, to be borne by the company. Plaintiff's name was to be registered as the holder of the shares; and the dividends, amounting to Rs. 7,593-12-0, were to be paid to him. Interest was to run at 6 per cent. as soon as the plaintiff had done all that was necessary in accordance with the company's regulations to effect registration. At the further argument as to cost, his Lordship remarked that the company, acting under the advice of their solicitors, had acted properly in the matter, and they were therefore relieved from paying the costs of the infant defendants.

APPEAL COURT.—July 22.

MURDERING HIS MISTRESS.

At the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas were engaged yesterday morning in hearing an appeal from one Bhima *bin* Ananapa, who was lately sentenced by Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, to be hanged for having murdered his mistress over two years ago. Mr. Narayen G. Chandavarkar appeared for the prisoner, and the Hon. Rao Saheb Mandlik, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The prisoner had lived with the woman Sawaka whom he murdered for a number of years, and she had four children by him. Being of different castes, the woman being a Bhoi and the accused a Kaber, they were not married. The deceased had been a married woman once, but her husband died ten years ago. One of the woman's sons, who is now 25 years old, said that his mother had been in accused's keeping since his infancy. The two eldest children of the deceased had got married, but the woman could find no mate for her younger children, as her castepeople would not give their children in marriage to hers. As scandal was very busy about her, the deceased asked her paramour to leave her house, and he was induced by the *punch* to go away after protracted negociations which lasted nearly a month, taking away with him some articles claimed by him as his own property. One of the articles made over to him was a sickle, and holding it in his hand he said he would cut up the woman with that weapon. On Monday, the 24th March 1884, three women left their village, Alur, to go to a priest of the Lingayets at Kurtan Hoshalli, and get from him charms to cure divers infirmities of their children. They reached a mango grove just outside their village where Sawaka joined the party. The accused met them and asked the deceased where she was going. She replied that it was not his business to make the inquiry. The accused said "very well," and went towards the village; but while the women were at the priest's house, he met them there. He induced them to start for home about noon, in his company. As they were walking along he abused the deceased and she recriminated. When the party were about a mile from the village, the prisoner took the sickle out of a bush, girt up his dhotur and approached the deceased. He, however, abandoned for the moment his intention of wounding her, on the urgent entreaties of the women. They walked on about fifteen yards, when the deceased observed that she was not in fault or the uplifted sickle would have fallen on her. Accused replied that the wrong or right of the thing would be presently seen, and running up to his victim caught her, and struck her with the sickle on the side. The other three women, who had children with them, ran at once to the village. But on looking back they saw the prisoner still striking the poor woman. In their fright and confusion they lost their way in the jungle, and it was near sunset when they reached home. They did not appear to have told any one what they had seen till the morning of Wednesday, the 26th March 1884, when they were interrogated by the Fouzdar. The accused was searched for in all the neighbouring villages, but could not be found, and two proclamations were issued offering a reward up to Rs. 100 for his arrest. But it was not till two years afterwards that he was arrested quite by an accident. It is believed that the prisoner had all along remained in hiding in the Nizam's Dominions. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of murder, and sentenced him to be hanged.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere with the decision of the Sessions Judge. The sentence was accordingly confirmed.

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE MADRAS COAST.

The following is the report of the Master Attendant, Madras, dated 17th ultimo, on the lights of the Madras Presidency for the official year 1885-86 :—During the official year 1885-86 the general efficiency of the lights was maintained throughout except at Pamban, which will be noticed further on. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Master Attendant, Madras, the two inspecting officers of light-houses appointed by Government, inspected most of the lights, and it was pointed out in the report submitted by the Chief Engineer that it was impossible to carry out properly the duty in question owing to a suitable steamer not having provided for the conveyance of the inspecting officers. Such light-houses as had not been visited were to be inspected by the Superintending Engineer in company with the Port officers concerned. On the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Master Attendant, Madras, the following were the most important improvements, &c., ordered by Government to be carried out. The Hope Island light was to be replaced by a new 4th order dioptric, white, fixed light. The Government of India was requested to call the attention of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State to the requisition which had been submitted for the establishment of a 2nd order Santopilly light-house. Permanent buildings were sanctioned to be erected for the lascars attached to the Pullicat and Armeghon light-houses at a cost of Rs. (3,640) three thousand six hundred and forty, and similar quarters ordered for the light keepers at Vakalapudi. A general examination and testing of the lightning conductors of the different light-houses were to be carried out. It was noted in the Chief Engineer's report that complaints were made of the strength of the Pamban light and the lamp probably required more attention. The Port Officer in charge of the light was duly communicated with by the Master Attendant, Madras, so as to ensure proper attention being paid to the burning of the light, and no further grounds were given for complaints. Owing to the recent wrecks on the Tripalore reef the Master Attendant, Madras, urged the advisability of placing a light on the spot to warn vessels off the danger, and recommended the Seven Pagodas as the best site for the new light. The 4th order dioptric light established at Santopilly was to be utilized for the Seven Pagodas light, a new 2nd order light having been sanctioned for Santopilly. The lights of this Presidency are distributed as shown below, and their establishments comprise four superintendents on Rs. 70, three on 100, and one on Rs. 125, besides seventy-eight assistant superintendents and lightkeepers whose salaries range at Rs. 21, 16, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, and 6 per mensem. The total expenditure for the year on account of establishments and other charges amounted to Rs. 31,610-8-5, viz., establishments, Rs. 16,675-12-6; contingencies, Rs. 8,307-15-1; and Public Works charges, Rs. 6,625-12-10. Kerosine oil is used by most of the light-houses and cocoanut oil by the rest, three in number. The average annual cost of kerosine and cocoanut oil for each light was Rs. 144 and Rs. 997-8-4 respectively.

DACOIT HUNTING IN THE JUNGLE.

A letter from Thayetmo to the *Pioneer*, describing a recent expedition against Nga Peau, puts very forcibly the difficulties of the task of dacoit hunting, in which so many of our troops in Burma are at present engaged :—

A decidedly strong force for these times, consisting of about 15 men of the Royal Sussex Fusiliers, two guns and a transport of 170 mules, under Major Martin, R.A., started on June 30th against the dacoit leader, the Assistant Commissioner having gone on the day before by a roundabout route to prevent the dacoits, who might be scattered about, from breaking through by the only hill pass to the west. This pass or column might drive them on to join Nga Peau at Chounda. Though the first day's march was only twelve miles and the thermometer the shade less than 90°, three men had died from heat apoplexy before the column reached Myinba, and stragglers came in up to 6 p.m. The whole of the British troops, even those who came along without firing, were terribly distressed. The climate is doubtless trying and the helmets are both heavy and an insufficient protection to the head, and 27lbs. is no light weight to carry; but the chief cause of the breakdown was the wretched condition in which the men were. Many of them had been drunk the night before; none apparently had taken any exercise for months. The three who died had only lately arrived in the country. On Friday night the column arrived at Inma, and were there joined by 2 men of the 2nd Bengal Infantry and 16 of the 20th Madras Infantry. At 6 a.m. on Saturday about 120 of the Royal Sussex Fusiliers, with the gunners, sepoys and Burman Police, started for Chounda. The information as to distance was very vague, and the villagers were averse to telling anything, the fact being that they were much more afraid of the dacoits who were always there than of the troops who would pass by and leave them. It was necessary to make a detour, as the direct route was said to lead up to an impregnable position, and as they halted from 11-to 2, it was 3-30 before the troops arrived at Chounda. The various passes leading from Chounda had all been blocked by a preconcerted arrangement with the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu, but one of these parties consisting of 40 men of the 23rd Madras Infantry, seeing Chounda was deserted, had left its post and burnt the village just before the troops arrived. The men, though utterly exhausted, had to go the short cut back so as to take the position in rear. Those who were most exhausted were mounted on mules and some of the rest hung their equipments on to the mules. The Assistant Commissioner was ordered to go on with 60 mounted and 50 foot Burman policemen and scout. The way up the hill—for Chounda is a village surrounded on all sides by steep hills between 500 and 1,000 feet high was almost impossible for mounted men who had to dismount and lead their ponies. On reaching the barricade, which certainly was a strong position, a short halt was made and the troops then went back to Inma which, as there was a stream in the way, could only be crossed in boats was not reached by the rear guard till 10 p.m. Several men had fallen out, and others had been brought in on mules. Next day a Thugyee, who had been captured by the dacoits and escaped, informed the Deputy Commissioner that, while the troops were at the barricade, the dacoits, numbering several hundred strong, with their women and baggage were actually within 150 yards, and dare not fire for fear of attracting attention, and he himself was threatened with death if he made a sound. The fault of not having discovered these men rests with the Assistant Commissioner, who was in charge of the scout-party, and who, seeing which way the dacoits had left, should have followed up their track for some distance. It shows at the same time how completely these dacoits can conceal themselves, and what a wild-goose chase it is to follow them unless they choose to fight. If they had fired on the column then, it would have been a terrible matter, as the men were most of them disarmed and utterly worn out. The sepoys only would have been equal to repelling a sudden attack. The case would have been worse had they fired on the rear guard when descending the hill. The next day the jemadar of the 23rd M. I., who had been left in Chounda, came across Nga Peau, as he returned with 10 men, and fired on them, but without effect. The column, after exploring the country round, returned on the 12th July, having lost 3 men, sent in nearly 50 sick, and returned over 70 sick mules in an expedition of 12 days. The plan which was excellently laid by the Deputy Commissioner failed first through the inability of the British troops to perform long marches in this weather; second, through inexperience in scouting of the Assistant Commissioner; and third, through the state of the country, which is covered with jungle thick enough for concealment, but passable everywhere for dacoits. The gang is, however, temporarily dispersed.

THE ANNUAL TEA RACE.

The *Shanghai Courier* gives some interesting figures regarding the expense of running the two pioneer steamers of this year's tea fleet home, and their probable profit :—The steamer Glenogle, which arrived last Monday in London with 5,200 tons of tea, was 35 days on the passage home. She consumed on an average 90 tons of coal per day, which at the price of 18 shillings per ton brought the total cost up to £2,835. The total amount received as freight at £4 per ton, amounts to £20,800. Taking the postage bill for officers and crew, at £1,000, and pilotage dues at £1,000 more, the profit on the trip comes to the snug sum of £15,965. The steamer Kaisow which is the rival of the Glenogle, took 4,800 tons at £3-10-0 per ton, which amounts to a total of £16,100, for freight. As an offset the burns 45 tons of coal per day and, taking the length of her passage as 40 days, she would consume 1,800 tons of coal on the voyage, this at 18 shillings per ton amounts to £1,620 to be paid for fuel. Allowing other expenses to be the same as the Glenogle viz., £2,000 for the run her profit would be £12,480. Not so much of a difference when we consider that she took 600 tons less cargo than her rival, and her freight money was ten shillings per ton less. The difference in coal money between the two ships will be about £1,500 less for the Kaisow. This is brought about by the style of engines of that boat, they being of the triple expansion type, by which means a saving of nearly half in the coals burnt is made besides less space in the boat being taken up by engines and boilers. A notable instance of the advantage of triple expansion in shown in the steamer Parthia, which left Woosung to New York recently. When the Parthia was owned by the Cunard Company she had the old style of two cylinder compound engines. With them while developing a speed of 11 knots she would burn 47 tons of coal per day. Since her purchase by a private firm she has been fitted with triple expansion, or three cylinder engines. She now consumes but 25 tons per day while keeping up her old speed of 11 knots, thus showing that the new system saves nearly one-half.

A WAR OF EXTERMINATION.

Captain R. E. Firminger, the English officer, who was dispatched into the Ashantee country a couple of months ago to mediate between the Becquehs and the Adansis, has arrived at Liverpool in the British and African Company's Royal mail steamer, Benguela, and gives particulars of the terrible conflicts and sacrifices. Captain *Firminger*, with a body guard of thirty Houssas, visited the camps of both armies, and was well received in each instance. All his efforts, however, to persuade the belligerents to cease hostilities were unavailing. The Becquehs had set themselves the task of capturing certain of the Adansi towns, and nothing short of this would satisfy them. Captain Firminger's instructions forbade him going up to Coomassie, although he reached a place within one day's

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

RUPEE PAPER comes ¼ higher, but otherwise London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday show no alteration, Consols being still 100⅛ Both Chartered Mercantile and Chartered Bank shares are 10s. lower, while Hongkong and Shanghai have recovered £1 of the previous decline.

LINSEED is reported firm with a partial advance of 3d. per quarter, but the Home Produce markets otherwise exhibit no change.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans, to arrive, come 1-64d. higher, and in New York Futures are one point dearer.

Here the market continues very steady in tone, but there is very little doing save purchases for the local mills. We hear of some old fully good Bengals having changed hands at Rs. 165 per candy.

The reports from up-country by wire to-day nearly all complain of too much rain. The North-West Provinces, Rajputana, and Bhownugger are almost the only exceptions, but in no instance yet has any serious harm been done, and were a break to come now prospects would be most encouraging all round.

WHEAT is not active. Sellers continue very firm, but shippers with Freights and Exchange rather tending against them at the moment are by no means keen buyers. We quote to-day :—

Fine Peasy	Rs.	4-4-0 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„	4-3-0 „
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-1-0 „
Hard Yellow	„	4-10-0 „
Red Ahmedabad	„	3-15-0 „
Hard Red	„	3-14-0 „

SEEDS are without noteworthy change. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,070 bales.
Wheat	29,782 cwts.
Linseed	3,086 „
Rapeseed	3,581 „
Gingelly	3,341 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and we have not heard of any new business of moment. Current berth rates are :—

	Wheat.	Meast.
Liverpool	Ready 15s. to 16s. 3d.	20s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
London	„ 15s.	15s.
Open Charter.	„ 20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Havre	„ 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	July 18s. 9d. Aug.
Dunkirk	„	18s. 9d. Aug.
Antwerp	„ 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	July 18s. 9d. Aug.
Marseilles	„	18s. 9d. to 20s. Aug.
Genoa	„ 27s. 6d. at 2s.	
Trieste-Venice.	„ 27s. 6d. at 2s.	

EXCHANGE.—On the strength of 22½ lakhs of telegraphic transfers having been taken up at yesterday's weekly biddings in London at 1s. 4 15-16d., 12½ lakhs on Calcutta, and 10 lakhs on Bombay, our market for Sterling Bills opened firmer with an advance on yesterday's closing rates of 1-32d. all round. At the rise, however, it became apparent that buyers were more disposed to do business than sellers, and in the afternoon when it became known that the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount in Calcutta had been reduced one per cent., the advance of the morning was lost, and we close quiet at the following figures for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
France „ „	1 79½	„

The reduction of the Bank of Bengal's rate of discount to 7 per cent., accompanied by the information that the cash balance has increased 36½ lakhs, is an important feature, signalling as it does a return to greater ease on that side. And as Calcutta latterly has rather tended to assist dearer money here, we should not be surprised if it proved that the turning point had come.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, but in the case of Cotton mills steady. Bombay-Burmah Trading are down to Rs. 2,900, Treacher and Co.'s to Rs. 1,055.

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 10th July 1886	27,57,717
Silver received during the week	8,00,510
	35,58,227
Silver belonging to private individuals	12,941
	35,71,168
Last week	34,99,822

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	45,000	500	all	10 do.	825xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	680
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	457
National Bank of India	27,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£150
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	350
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Belsary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breel's Cawnpore E. Co., Ld.	0	200	207	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	..	182½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	680
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,950
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	670
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	375
Mazmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mofussil Press	1,000	125	125	..	107½
Moolji Co.	3,125	400	400	..	437½
New Berar Cotton Spinning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2½	400
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	..	113
Allred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 23½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	1
Bo. Cotton Manf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	460
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	985
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	870
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	662½
Connaught Mills	340	500	500	..	640
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	635
City of Bombay Shares	660	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	950
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,085xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 20	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	500	..	645
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	132½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	920
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	915
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,235
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,344	50	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	910
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukhmi	950	1,000	1,000	..	680
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,217½
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	167½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	565
Naigam Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	995
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	567½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	950
Ripon	644	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	899
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Assocn and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	660	1,000	1,000	..	745
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	..	272½
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	750
Luxmidas Khimji S. & W. Co	770	1,000	1,000	..	520

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.c.	120 / 145
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	123
Bapty Co. Ld.	715	200	165	Rs. 20	165
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 5-8 p.c	25
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-8 p.c	25
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	650
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	187½
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	128
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,900
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	725
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	122½
Cooper, Madan & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11½
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	800	500	300	..	..
Kenup & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 20½	336
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	9
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	9
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	120
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	..	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	322½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	1½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1,055
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	297½

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship County of Caithness, 1,635 tons, Captain R McG Duncanson, sailed yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain T E Gillet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (June 29th), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th June), with a general cargo.

THE s s Mameluke, 1,753 tons, Captain Alfred Newey, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Cardiff (24th June), with a cargo of 2,956 tons, coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain J B Macfadyen, will sail to-day for Kurrachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Gopall Narayan, and two children and 30 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Tasmania, 2,649 tons, Captain C G Perrins, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, with the China and Australian mails of the 23rd June, and the following passengers:—Surgeon-General Meadows, Mr W Pickford, Mr J Kennedy, Mrs Maguire and son, two Misses Maguire, Mrs Scott and son, Mrs Seddon, Miss Motherwell, Mr F Baxter, Mr R English, Mr A Morgan, Mr Newnham, and 11 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

22ND JULY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Armenia	2218	S. Young	B	.....
„ Bokhara	1699	C. R. Edwards	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Tasmania	..	.....	O	P. & O. Co.
„ Kangra	1479	J. Stone	F	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Cuba	1373	C. W. Hoseason.	H I	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Sumatra	1406	.....	K	Hajee Cassum.
„ Eden Hall	2353	A. B. McDougal	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Etna	1478	H. Prorson	N	McCulloch & Co
„ Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Buchanan	..	W. Miller	P	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ City of Manchester	2085	G. C. Gilmour	Q	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Canara (s)	Rothwell	Calcutta, June 28.
	Ellora (s)	Gillett	Calcutta, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	County of Kinross.	Parry	Calcutta.
	County of Caithness	Duncanson	Calcutta.

The steamer Euphrates, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Tasmania, for London.
„ Regina, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

July ARRIVAL.
18 Frankistar ..... Brown ..... Mauritius, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 18.—Steamer Coconada. Ship Brenda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
17 Tibre (s) ..... Calcutta.
Sieve Donard ..... Melbourne.
Argo (s) ..... Calcutta.
Clan Drummond (s) ..... Calcutta.
Paramatta (s) ..... London.
20 Agra (s) ..... Calcutta.
Culna (s) ..... Bombay.
Umroti ..... Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURES.
16 Chanda (s) ..... Bombay.
Scindia (s) ..... Calcutta.
17 Tibre (s) ..... Pondicherry.
Hesperia (s) ..... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 22,

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—50 barrels pitch, A Bhayjee; 20 drums spirits of wine, Thackersey Bhanjee.

Armonia s—91 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood; 100 cases sulphuric acid, Latham Abercrombie & Co; 20 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapurjee.

FROM LONDON.

Atrato s—25 cases marbles, Oomersey Premjee.

Kangra s—50 cases portwine and 15 cases sherry, Jamsetjee Eduljee.

Bokhara s—5 bales sarsaparilla root, Rottonjee Jeewraj; 74 packages castor oil, oilmanstores and confectionary, Cowasjee N Patel and Co; 5 cases cheese, D Burjorjee; 50 drums varnish, N Suruffally and Co; 10 drums varnish and 109 kegs paint, Abdool H Chandabhy; 12 packages writing and printing paper, The Byculla E S Press; 52 cases beer, Manekjee Bhicajee; 35 packages medicines, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—98 cases candles, E Escofbhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 23rd July 1886.

The quarterly general meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held this day, Friday, the 23rd instant, at the Club Rooms, at 8-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant V. R.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

"EUREKA," SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES supplied after examination by Mr. Lazarus' System are warranted to be the most perfect fitting, the coolest, and the most beneficial in the World.
Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headache and Costiveness.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.
DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.
INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)
FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 722
Sympathetic Square	„ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.
The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per	month for 24 months
Sympathetic Square	„ 38-0 „	„
Boudoir (on three Legs)	„ 70-0 „	„
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: East-St. 1, Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 9th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before that day. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1886.

JUST RECEIVED.
A SAMPLE SHIPMENT OF
THE ORIGINAL PATENT
DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NEW ZEALAND.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—COTTERELL—May 19, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, by the Rev. J. Still, M. A., Norman Montgomery Abercrombie, eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Auchinbreck, to Isabella Sara, third daughter of the late Jerome Carandini, Marquis di Sarzano, Count di Rizi, Viscount Ferraris, and widow of the late George Cotterell, Esquire.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DONOHUE—July 21, at the European General Hospital, William Arthur Donohue, late Superintendent P. W. D., Bombay Secretariat, aged 47 years. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REPLY.—Your letter should be addressed to the paper in which the article appeared.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

THE question of a site for the new Municipal offices which "never are, but always to be built" came before the Corporation at their meeting on Wednesday in a rather more definite shape than on a former occasion. The Government now offers to give the Municipality a site on the oval opposite the Sailors' Home at the same price per square yard as was to have been paid for the land at Bori Bunder. The only conditions which they attach to the offer are that the building shall be completed in a reasonable time, and that the structure shall conform to some "general idea" which the Government have formed for building over the vacant space. The Corporation have done wisely in referring the new offer to a committee; they will do more wisely still if, with all deliberateness and all regard for every consideration that can be urged in favour of the new project, they declare with respectful emphasis in favour of the old one. The onus of proof certainly lies upon those who favour departure from a resolution adopted long ago, and with a very full regard for every consideration that is relevant to the case. We shall not quarrel with the willingness which the Corporation showed to reconsider a question upon which nearly two years since they found no difficulty in making up their minds. But it is relevant to the subject to point out that it is a rule of law that a new trial of any matter in dispute shall not be allowed unless the verdict that has been given is against the weight of evidence, or unless facts material to the issue have come to light since the trial. No one has ever pretended that the decision of the Corporation to build their new offices opposite the Bori Bunder station was a decision arrived at against light and evidence; no one will now assert that in the interval the conditions have changed in any particular, material or immaterial. The site at Bori Bunder stands where it did in 1884; its environment is the same; its advantages are not smaller than those which commended it to the Corporation then, and such disadvantages as may have attached to it then have not grown greater in the interval. On the other hand, the site now offered was not in those days a *terra incognita*. We had all seen it more than once, and to a good many of us no doubt it may have presented itself as one of several open spaces whose suitability for the purpose, though not obvious, might at all events be inquired into. The fact that the Corporation, fully aware of all that could be urged in favour of that particular site, chose another, is presumptive evidence against the wisdom of departing from the original proposal. But where the substantive evidence on the same side is as strong as it happens to be in this case it will be difficult for the committee to whom the matter has been referred to find grounds on which to recommend the Corporation to depart from the plan to which it now stands pledged.

It would be perhaps a sentimental consideration which would make the Corporation reluctant to efface the record of the elaborate ceremonial of December 1884, by which the site on the Esplanade was *urbi et orbi* declared the spot chosen to be the home and centre of the Municipal life of Bombay for generations to come. But there is something to be said against eccentricity in municipal doings—something to be said against too loud a declaration that the Corporation do not know their own minds. It might be worth while to ignore considerations of this kind, which have mainly to do with propriety and *amour propre*, if any good practical reasons could be shown for a sudden change of intention. But the practical reasons tell for the most part in the opposite direction. We have not only pledged ourselves to the present site by a memorable and impressive *tamasha*, but we have spent money upon it. The ten thousand rupees which have been allotted in premiums for designs for the new building are so many good reasons why we should not give up the site if we can help it. For although a plan is a plan, and although Mr. Chisholm's work looks well anywhere, a design adapted as his was for a particular spot must not be assumed to be appropriate for any and every other open space in the world. One of the most likely results of a change of site would be a change of plans, which would make the money already paid to the architects as unproductive as though it had been thrown into Back Bay. Another result would be that the Corporation would deprive themselves of their freedom of action in regard to the cost of the building, the time at which it should be taken in hand, and the architectural and structural character that should be given it. That conformity to the "general idea" which the Government have formed for covering the vacant space with buildings would be found to be scarcely compatible with the liberty which the Corporation would wish to exercise in erecting a Municipal building. Nor is it likely that with this same general idea to conform to they would be any more free in regard to the cost of the building than in regard to its design and structure. It might prove as costly to build up to the general idea of the Public Works Department as Thackeray's hero found it to dress up to the Hoggarty diamond. And lastly, there is the condition that the building must be put up in a reasonable time. So long as the present plan is undisturbed the Corporation will be free to choose the time at which the undertaking is to be carried out. Their interpretation of "reasonable time" will doubtless be the time at which the finances of the city, which though in a sound condition are not encouraging to lavishness of outlay, will permit of it. And that is an interpretation which cannot well be improved upon, certainly not by leaving the Government to be the interpreters.

The matter is not urgent. The Municipality have a roof over their heads, temporary though it is, and unworthy though the present quarters are of the municipal administration of a great city. But if the site chosen in 1884 is abandoned they will no longer be able to treat the building of the new offices as a work which can be set about when a favourable opportunity presents itself. They will have to build on the oval by a time that the Government, and not they themselves, may deem reasonable. Nor is there anything in the newly offered site which gives it an advantage over the other. The neighbourhood of Bori Bunder was chosen because it is central, and convenient to the native population who resort more largely to the Municipal offices than the residents in the Fort. Let the offices be planted at the other end of the Esplanade, and we shall expect the people of Parel and Byculla and the native town to ask why, while they were about it, the Corporation did not locate themselves at Colaba Point. The residents in the Fort would scarcely appreciate the convenience of the change; while the rest of the public would very keenly appreciate its inconvenience. The objection that was raised at Wednesday's meeting that building upon the vacant site opposite the Sailors' Home would deprive the city of a valuable open space will weigh more heavily with the people in this part of the city than any consideration of the convenience of keeping the Municipal offices in a locality which in any large view of the matter must seem remote and unsuitable. The best use of an open space is often to build around it and not upon it, and the assumption that because it is there it must be covered may be too readily made. The reasons which have prompted the suggestion of a departure from the original project have not been set forth. They will doubtless be laid before the committee to whom the Corporation have referred the matter. In the meantime there seems to be nothing that seriously recommends the Government offer to acceptance, while there are many considerations of convenience, and economy, and policy which warrant the Corporation in standing by their bargain.

MR. AMRITA LAL ROY, the Bengalee Baboo, who travelled in America and somehow got an article assuredly neither rich nor rare, except in a peculiar sense, into an American Review, and thus brought the lines on the fly and amber into the minds of an astonishing number of persons, has been readmitted into the bosom of Hinduism "after doing the necessary penance." To ordinary people this would certainly be considered somewhat of a come down, but, according to the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the Baboo in swallowing the customary draught "has shown an amount of heroism which ought to form an example to those impious wretches who rebel against the laws and customs of their own country." We should certainly have had no idea of this had we not been told so. "This penance may be a whim, and it is, at the worst, a very harmless whim too. Why should not the true son of India submit to even the whims of his decrepit and old mother?" It is, amongst other things, a very unpleasant whim; and one might have supposed that even the truest son of a decrepit old mother would draw the line somewhere, and decline to conform to degrading humiliations for having done what he believes to be perfectly right. "But Babu Amrita Lal's act has other lessons to teach us. It is a significant fact that Babu Amrita Lal, after seeing the most advanced nations in the world, should come home, and prefer the manners and customs of his own country. . . . After a keen observation of several years he comes home, and he prefers his superstition and idolatry to all that he had seen in the so-called enlightened countries of the world. This is a fact which ought to give some food for reflection to the reformers who are so charmed by the exterior gloss of Western manners and customs." It is indeed food for reflection. An odder collocation of facts it would be difficult to imagine than this Baboo's tirade in the American Review, his descent into Hinduism, his preference of his old superstitions to the "so-called enlightened" views he had such a glib mastery of a week or two before, and last but not least the delight of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* over the whole thing. This so-called nineteenth century has a good deal to answer for.

THE Brigade Surgeons of the Army Medical Staff who are serving in India are entitled to a hearing of their claims in this country, but it would seem that they are more likely to gain redress by stating their case in England than here. Certainly, they appear to have something to complain of. Their rank is inadequately recognized, if recognized at all, while in the matter of pay the Brigade Surgeon of the Army Medical Staff, though he is in charge of the sick of several corps, draws no more than under the regimental system used to be paid to a Surgeon-Major in charge of a cavalry regiment. Herein there is an unaccountable failure to distinguish between the claims of a regimental officer and an officer with a large hospital charge and many administrative responsibilities which a colleague of the other rank would escape. The various warrants which deal with the status and pay of the service in India seem, indeed, to concern themselves very largely with its duties and very slightly with the return which is to be made for them. The distinction which is complained of between the treatment of the Brigade Surgeons in India and in every other part of the Empire is not susceptible of any obvious justification; but, as we have suggested, this is a point which can be more effectively urged before the Home authorities than in this country. It would require a singularly strong case for any branch of the public service to gain an increase of pay at this time. To the cheaper satisfaction of having their rank recognized in India as it is elsewhere, the Brigade Surgeons should have less difficulty in establishing their claim, and the decision should go in their favour on another point that they raise—that routine duties which might be just as well performed by subordinate officers are often unwarrantably imposed upon them.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"With reference to the proposed amendment of the Indian Companies' Act to provide for payment of wages of workmen and to supply the omissions in the Act in that respect which were pointed out by Mr. Justice Scott, and to which you drew attention in your issue of yesterday, it may not be out of place to mention another omission or absence of legislative provision in connexion with public companies. It has been held in Bombay that the Registrar may claim penalties for not filing accounts, notices, &c., without any limitation as to time, while in England the limit is six months. This limitations is reasonable and proper, but is just one of those matters which is likely to escape notice unless direct attention is drawn to it."

THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The following is the result of the shooting for the Rajah of Kolhapore's cup :—

The Mother-country 666, Canada 646, Australia 632, and the Indian team 595, Sergeant Murray (Poona Volunteers) having scored 84, Lieut. Crozier (G. I. Railway Volunteers) 78, Lieut. Dale (E. I. Railway Volunteers) 76, Sergeant Mawhood (Poona Volunteers) 75, Lieutenant Spooner (Calcutta Volunteers) 72, Color Sergeant Harwood (Calcutta Volunteers) 73, Lieutenant Davis (Allahabad Volunteers) 69, and Volunteer Saise 68.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The resignation of the Gladstone Ministry has been accepted by Her Majesty the Queen, who has summoned Lord Salisbury to Osborne.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

In the evidence given in the Crawford-Dilke case yesterday, some astounding disclosures were made, which quite contradict the evidence given by Sir Charles Dilke.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The shooting in the special contest for the prize offered by the Corporation of London to Indian and Colonial Volunteers was concluded yesterday, and resulted in Volunteer Armstrong, of the Canadian team, being declared the winner. The Indian Volunteers gained the following prizes in the competition :—Leach and Spooner, £10 each ; Davis, £8 ; Harwood, Mawhood, and Lenehaw, £5 each.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the Indian and Colonial Volunteers yesterday at Wimbledon, and welcomed them as fellow citizens.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 21.

Count Kalnoky (Austrian Foreign Minister) will meet Prince Bismarck at Kissengen to-morrow.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Col. Ridgeway was at Khamiab on the 12th. The bulk of the Mission, under Major Bax, arrived at Shadian, the climate of which place they find very good.

MARRIAGE OF THE AMIR OF KABUL'S SON.

The marriage ceremony of Amir of Kabul's eldest son took place on the 10th June. The city was ordered to be illuminated in honour of the occasion.

The Amir opened a dispensary in the city, and placed it in charge of a native doctor, Abdul Kadir, late of Sialkot.

THE VICEROY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Viceroy will shortly address a memorandum to the Provincial Governments regarding technical education, pointing out where the present system fails, suggesting remedies, advising the adoption of a more practical system, and inviting opinions from Provincial Governments on the whole subject.

ENCOUNTERS WITH DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 21.

A telegram from Mandalay reports that a detachment of the Welsh Fusiliers, under Lieutenant King, had an engagement at Yuatha Shoaybo with 800 dacoits, killing 26 and capturing 118.

Major Trotter, Political Agent, Manipur, succumbed to his wounds on the 15th instant.

The Shan stockade at Kyataing was captured on the 18th by Lieutenant Baker with a detachment of the Hampshire Regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackintosh arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi (Extra) left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ "	70½
3 " Consols for account	100⅞
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	43 13-16
Chartered Bank shares	£22
Do. Mercantile shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£56

Arrival—Sir Lancelot.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Suez, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Next mail leaves Bushire for Fao, afternoon 23rd.

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHIB OF JUNAGADH has subscribed from his private purse Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad, and has become a life-member.

THE RANA of Porebunder, who was about to proceed to Poona, in order to lay before Lord Reay his own statement of the matters in dispute between his State and the Government, and subsequently to visit Simla, to have an interview with the Viceroy, has been obliged to defer his journey, owing to a death in his family.

MR. JEHANGIRJEE PESTONJEE VAKIL becomes a delegate to the Parsee District Matrimonial Court at Surat in the place of Mr. K. N. Wadia.

MAJOR F. W. JOSEPH, S.C., Executive Engineer, First Grade, State Railways, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seven days on private affairs.

SURGEON-MAJOR MURPHY, Acting Superintendent of Mahableshwar, and Surgeon-Major Barry, Superintendent of Matheran, are to act as Civil Surgeon at Broach and Bijapur, respectively.

MR. J. DE COURCY ATKINS, C.S., will rejoin the appointment of Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments when his examination by the Forest Commission has been concluded. Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., [illegible] leaves, will revert to the appointment [illegible] Collector in Dharwar.

MR. J. L[illegible] Superintendent, Southern M[illegible] Survey, is allowed nine [illegible] M. C. Gibb, C.S., takes three [illegible]ve. Mr. M. C. Leckie, Assistant Co[illegible] Revenue, has been permitted two months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

MR. J. L. JOHNSTON, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, had recently before him a singular case of murder for trial. A villager, named Bhima bin Anandapa, had been living with a widow as his mistress. Being of different castes they could not marry, but they lived nevertheless in peace for very many years, as man and wife. The woman became the mother of several children, and when she looked about in search of suitable mates for them, she could find no one to accept her suit. In order to rehabilitate her character in the eyes of the village, she tried to get rid of her paramour. After protracted negociations he was induced by the *panch* to leave her home, but before going away, he held up a sickle in his hand, and said that he would some day cut her to pieces with that weapon. A few days afterwards, the woman joined a party going to a neighbouring village to buy charms from a Lingayet priest. On the road Bhima met them, and there were mutual recriminations between him and his former mistress. Bhima became furious and held up the sickle over her head, but on the urgent entreaties of the other women, he desisted from inflicting any violence on her. The woman hereupon made an unfortunate remark that truth was on her side, otherwise the uplifted sickle would certainly have descended upon her. These words cost her life. Her opponent, replying that she would soon have an opportunity of judging on whose side the truth lay, ran up to her and inflicted on her several mortal wounds with the sickle. This was in March 1884. The man at once ran away from the spot, and remained in hiding for more more than two years, till he was recently apprehended quite by an accident. The Sessions Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged, and the sentence was confirmed on appeal by the Bombay High Court yesterday.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON has laid the foundation-stone of the new hospital in Calcutta, to be called the "Ezra Hospital," on the site near the present Medical College. The new institution is named after the late Mr. E. D. J. Ezra, and is the gift of his widow to the Jewish community. Mrs. Ezra has endowed the new hospital with invested capital sufficient to meet all charges on account of special servants to be retained for the inmates of the hospital, which is specially intended for the Jewish community, and which will be under the control of the Principal of the Medical College.

A MEMORIAL to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the inhabitants and ratepayers of Howrah, complains that the dispute about the chairmanship of that body has imported a feeling of race antagonism into the Municipal Board which has been without a chairman since March. It complains also that the proceedings of the Board have become a grave scandal : and prays Government either to transfer the Municipality to the second schedule of the Act and appoint a chairmen (because a strong man with special powers is a necessity until present party spirit subsides), or to supersede the present Commissioners for persistently making default in the performance of their duty with regard to the election of a chairman, and thus put an end to the scandal complained of.

A CORRESPONDENT with the force in the Chindwin Valley states that two men lately appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Raikes, to be headmen of villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Kendat, have been cruelly murdered, and it is certain that the savages first crucified and then disembowelled them while still alive. This liability to be barbarously murdered by their own countrymen for daring to accept any favour at the hand of the Kalahs, as all Europeans are called, must have the very worst effect on natives who have every desire to be friendly. It is added that the offer of large sums of money has failed to induce any man to risk the danger of taking a letter to Tammu and bringing back the answer to Kendat, a distance of fifty miles, the messenger knowing that, if caught, he will be murdered.

NEWS has reached the *Englishman* from Manipur that Sura Chandra Singh, the eldest of the Princes, has been installed on the *gaddee*, while Kula Chandra, the second brother, has received the title of *Jubaraj*, and Tej Chandra, the youngest, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. The brothers are on the most friendly terms, and the country is free from any signs of disturbance. Sura Chandra has treated with the greatest leniency the leaders of the rebellion which followed upon the death of the old Maharaja, Sir Chandra Kirti Singh, and which was headed by Prince Bara Chowba, son of the Raja Nara Singha, who attempted to secure for himself the vacant throne. Defeated in this attempt after a three days' struggle he fled to Kachar with a portion of his followers, the others being captured. After consulting his brothers and Ministers, Sura Chandra released the prisoners, and reinstated them in their posts, and also sent a message to the refugees in Kachar inviting them to return. This invitation was accepted by all save their leader, and, true to his promise, the Maharaja re-installed them. After the fight in which Bara Chowba was routed, the bodies of the dead were carefully disposed of according to Hindu custom, and their *shrad* ceremonies were duly celebrated at the cost of the State. And now orders have been passed for the proper care and maintenance of the family of the rebel Prince, who is still in Kachar.

THE Australian papers are not satisfied with the French disclaimer in regard to the New Hebrides. Although the news of the termination of the "incident" has been received with a sense of relief, yet it is pointed out that the French show no signs of recalling their troops and evacuating the islands, the pretext of the protection of the interests of French subjects being made use of for a continued occupation. Meantime the official press of France demands a renewal of the negotiations between the English and French governments for the cession of the New Hebrides to the latter.

LARGE numbers of gold-seekers continue to leave from the various colonies for the newly-discovered auriferous country in the Kimberley district. There is, however, reason to believe that some of the alleged finds have been exaggerated by persons interested in causing a rush. The *Sydney Morning Herald's* correspondent at Derby, telegraphing from Cossack, says :—"There is no fresh news from the diggings, no gold having been brought in during the last four weeks. I strongly advise people not to come, but for those who will not take the advice, Cambridge Gulf is the port for Kimberley. The Airlie, the Khandalla, and the Gambier have arrived at Derby, and the Victorian and the Afghan at Cambridge Gulf. The Gambier landed nearly all her passengers and horses at the Gulf. I positively assert that the whole field has not produced 900oz. of gold." The latest telegram states that large numbers of men continue to arrive at Derby for the gold-fields, most of whom are well equipped, but upwards of 50 men now at Derby are unable to leave owing to want of money.

THE City Council of Melbourne and the municipal bodies of the colony generally have unanimously resolved to co-operate in an invitation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit Australia next year. The South Australian Government is in communication with the other Australian Governments on the same subject. The Premier of Victoria has replied to Mr. Downer, the South Australian Premier, to the effect that he doubts whether, in view of the serious aspect of public affairs in the United Kingdom, it would be possible to induce His Royal Highness to undertake the trip, but he added that, should the rest of the colonies deem it desirable to invite His Royal Highness, the Victorian Government would have much pleasure in joining in the movement, as the visit could not fail to be gratifying to Australians and beneficial to the colonies.

A LONDON telegram to a Melbourne paper states that the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to tender for the transatlantic mail service to Canada, and also from British Columbia to China and the East, in connection with the Pacific Railway, which has just been completed.

THE Russian papers now account for the English being in possession of Port Hamilton by alleging that the island was sold to them by Herr von Mollendorff, the late Foreign Adviser of the Corean Government, and that the purchase money is now lying to that gentleman's credit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This, of course, is nonsense.

DURING the Franco-Chinese war, Tls. 6,000,000 were borrowed from Germany by the Chinese authorities at Canton for the purchase of war material, and it was agreed that the whole amount would be refunded at the end of three years. The time for repayment of the above sum has already expired, and the Chinese authorities are unable to keep their promise. The Viceroy Chang has therefore been thinking of appropriating five candareens out of every tael won from the Weising lotteries, in order to pay back the German Loan, but the Provincial Treasurer considers that the tax levied on the lotteries is already very heavy, and he is afraid that the people would not submit to any additional tax on that monopoly, so the matter was dropped.

THERE seems to be an excellent opening for establishing a cartridge and powder factory in Victoria. At the present time Australia is without either, and all the colonies have to depend for their supplies upon England or foreign countries. In the event of a European war in which England might be involved, Australia would probably be hard pressed for ammunition. It is estimated that about 3,000,000 rounds of Martini-Henri cartridges are annually required by the Victorian military and naval forces, and the quantity is likely to increase. New South Wales, it is believed, needs a supply equal to Victoria, and Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania between them absorb about 4,000,000 rounds per year. New Zealand stands by herself, as the Martini-Henri has not yet been placed in the hands of its Volunteers, who are still armed with old Snider rifles. Roundly stated, therefore, the Australian colonies require about 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges annually, and if a guarantee were given by the respective Governments to procure their supplies from the one factory, that ought to be a sufficient inducement to establish a factory in the colony. The subject is at present engaging the attention of the Victorian Cabinet, and the neighbouring colonies are being communicated with on the point of giving a joint guarantee to a company undertaking to manufacture cartridges in the colony.

LIKE Bombay, the city of Melbourne is engaged on an important scheme for the improvement of its water-supply. Tenders have been accepted by the Minister of Public Works for the construction of the first section of the Watts' aqueduct, from Preston to Kangaroo ground. Fourteen tenders were opened, and that of Messrs. Baillie, Davies, and Wishart, of South Australia, at £78,340 12s. 11d. was accepted. This section provides for twelve miles of the aqueduct, inclusive of syphons and tunnelling, and the contract specifies that the work must be finished within two years. The capacity of the aqueduct will be equal to a discharge of 25,000,000 gallons per day, but the excavations and tunnels will be of sufficient capacity for the pitching to be made to carry at any future time when required 50,000,000 gallons of water per day. The Watts' River scheme, which has been undertaken for the present as an auxiliary supply to the Yan Yean works, consists of two parts. By the least extensive part a minimum daily supply of 25,000,000 gallons can be brought into Melbourne from the Watts' watershed, and by the construction of a storage reservoir in the valley of the Watts the supply can be increased to 50,000,000 gallons per diem. From this storage reservoir, which would be of immense capacity, the summer supply is to be drawn, as in the dry season the mountain streams have a comparatively small minimum flow. But the construction of a reservoir in the valley of the Watts is not to be included in the present scheme, as the lesser part of the works will more than meet existing requirements. The aqueduct will require three and a half years to construct, and is to be let in three sections. In about two months from date tenders for the second section are to be invited. The third section is to be a small one. When the Watts' River scheme has been connected with the Yan Yean system, the Melbourne water-supply scheme will be one of the best in the world.

READERS of the Life and Letters of one of the most famous novelists of our own time, remarks a writer in a Sydney paper, will not require to be reminded of the father's fondness for his sons, or of the affectionate care with which they were educated, or of the hopes which were formed concerning them. *Alas!* for the frustration of those hopes, so far at least as one of them is concerned. The inheritor of a great name, the man for whom the once distinguished Comte d'Orsay, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," and the poet laureate stood sponsors at the font, little more than forty years ago, was picked up in a state of helpless intoxication by the police in one of the northern suburbs of Melbourne a few evenings ago. It is a sad story, but a not uncommon one. I remember in the early days, being applied to for assistance by a brother of Douglas Jerrold's, who was tramping about the colonies in a thriftless, aimless sort of way, professedly proud of the name he bore, but not hesitating to sully it by conduct which would have made his brother wince. On another occasion I witnessed the *debut* upon the Melbourne stage, and the utter failure, of William Charles Macready, the eldest son of the great tragedian. Nothing would have grieved the illustrious actor more than the adoption of his own profession by one of his children ; and yet here was the son of whom he was so proud drifting hitherwards from India, somewhere about the year 1857, I think, and essaying the part of Charles Surface, in the "School for Scandal," at the old "Iron Pot," as Coppin's Olympic was then called, and deporting himself much after the manner of an awkward amateur. He afterwards went back to Ceylon, where he died two years before his father, and was buried at Candy.

IN order to increase the traffic of the steamer lines subventioned by the German Empire, the Prussian Government have advised the shipowners of Schleswig-Holstein ports to create a large steam-ship company for commerce between China, Japan, Ceylon, &c., in order to collect goods in those Eastern ports for transport to Europe, and to distribute the European articles imported by the subventioned lines.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEONS-MAJOR H. J. BLANC, M.D., and W. Dymock become Brigade Surgeons in the respective places of Brigade Surgeons C. Joynt and H. R. L. McDougall, both of whom have retired.

THE promotion of Captain C. W. H. Sealy, of the Staff Corps, to be Major, is gazetted.

LIEUTENANT W. W. CHITTY, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 21.—The barometer is again falling slowly in Orissa, the Central Provinces and parts of Central India. The small cyclone reported yesterday to have become diffused is again apparently approaching Jubbulpore. The rainfall accompanying it is general, and in front of the depression is heavy. Little or no rain in the Indus Valley and the greater portion of Madras. Fairly general rain elsewhere. Winds easterly in Northern India, westerly in the Central Indian Plateau and Peninsula. The temperature is high in the Indus Valley. Rain to-day :—Moulmein, 10 inches ; Sutna, 7 inches ; Akyab, 6 inches ; Abu, 4 inches ; Darjeeling, Nowgong, Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Karwar and Mangalore, 2 inches ; and over Jhansi, Saugor, Morar, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Gopalpore, Burdwan, Diamond Island, Mercara and Ratnagiri, 1 inch and over.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	69	36	75	37	72	3	74	48
July 21, Wednesday	.....		.....		.....		0	31
" 22, Thursday	2	44	2	55	2	19	—.	
Total	71	80	77	92	74	22	74	79
Corresponding date last year	26	4	25	60	23	69	22	2

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
July 22, up to 8 a.m.	0	82
Previously registered	76	81
Total	77	63

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 16th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpore	20	81	Lasalgaon	9	6
Sohagpur	14	78	Kherwadi	8	46
Nimbora	16	19	Nassick	13	68
Bhadli	16	85	Deolali	15	34
Jalgaon	18	42	Ghoti	26	43
Sirsoli	15	40	Nargaon	12	71
Mhasawad	24	60	Warrengaon	16	70
Maheji	16	20	Hudgi	11	41
Pachora	17	52	Barsi Road	13	75
Kasgaon	14	96	Pomalwarl	16	15
Naidongri	14	63	Lanowli	64	78
Chalisgaon	11	17	Dhond	9	17
Nandgaon	14	41	Talegaon	9	78
Manmad	16	17			

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. JUSTICE WEST ON HINDU MARRIAGE REFORM.

MR. MALABARI has received the following communication from Mr. Justice West on the subject of Hindu reform :—

DEAR MR. MALABARI,—The accompanying rough draft is an endeavour rather to give a first formal shape to your views than to my own on the subject it deals with. I am not certainly indifferent to the great evils that arise from infant marriages and from the enforcement of perpetual widowhood, but in all that concerns the domestic relations the proper and even the possible sphere of operation of the positive law is very restricted in comparison with the field that must be left to popular morality, the general sense of what is right and becoming. The Act (XV. of 1856) by which the Legislature thought to open the way for the remarriage of Hindu widows has remained virtually a dead letter because there was no demand for the freedom it gives in the feelings of the Hindu community. Similarly, to merely encourage the postponement of marriages would have but little or no effect against the habits and traditions which tend the other way. To absolutely forbid infant marriages would be looked on as intolerable oppression, and would indeed be so. I understand you indeed to have admitted or even declared this on more than one occasion. The duty of a Government in such a matter is not violently to subdue the nature and instincts of its subjects to its own notions of propriety, but rather to watch for the rise of moral and beneficial tendencies, and then to foster their development by a process of natural growth, and at the earliest fitting moment give them form and permanence in a law. This is why a marriage law as to infants and widows should be so framed as to admit of gradual introduction, according as different castes and classes gradually awaken to a higher perception of the moral elements of the matrimonial relations. Increased strength of character and purity of life amongst those brought under the improved law would probably soon make willing converts of crowds who would deeply and not quite unreasonably resent any compulsion. In the meantime individuals and societies may do good work in preparing the way for a general reform. Groups of enlightened and influential Hindus at the chief centres of population might unite to discountenance infant marriages by refusing to attend them and by exerting their social authority to prevent them. They might also diffuse a cheap and inoffensive literature exposing the evils of premature marriage. Individual labourers in the same cause may well employ themselves in trying to substitute a new set of conceptions in the minds of the people for the gross realistic notions of which the existing marriage system is a natural outgrowth. They may well insist, too, on a striving for social reform as a matter at least as pressing and important as political progress. In the one sphere as in the other the only movement worthy of moral and intellectual beings consists in the apprehension of the higher laws and capacities of our complex nature and an earnest striving to conform to them in precept and practice. From this point of view I regard as highly useful the letters you have sent to me signed "A. F." They are the fruit no doubt of a reading and meditation too deep for popular appreciation, but their moral earnestness must catch the higher minds and through them influence the whole community.

Bombay, 21st July. R. WEST.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF HINDU INFANTS AND WIDOWS IN RESPECT OF MARRIAGE.

This Act shall apply to Hindu subjects of Her Majesty belonging to castes and classes whose desire in this behalf shall have been ascertained by the Government and notified in the *Government Gazette*, and to all acts and omissions on their part or in relation to them hereinbelow provided for, whether the same take place within or without British India.

A marriage of a female under 12 or of a male under 14 may, on the attainment of that age, be adopted or renounced either by the person attaining it or by the other party to the marriage.

The adoption or renunciation of a marriage may be declared before a judge, a magistrate of a registrar of assurances who, on being satisfied of the identity of the declarant and of his or her mental capacity, shall accept the declaration and shall furnish a certificate thereof to the declarant on payment of such fee as shall be provided by law or by the Government.

A marriage susceptible of adoption or renunciation under this Act shall be deemed to have been renounced unless within three months from the attainment of the age of 14 or of 12 years, it shall have been adopted by the parties thereto, as hereinbefore specified.

Consummation of a marriage between a male of 14 years of age and a female of 12 years of age or upwards acting voluntarily, shall be deemed an adoption of any marriage duly celebrated between the same persons before such consummation and not validly renounced.

The rights and duties subsisting between married persons whose marriage may be renounced as hereinbefore provided, on account of their infancy, shall not extend to conjugal society or intercourse.

In the case of a female married and under 12 years of age, sexual intercourse with her by her husband shall have the same legal character, and in the cases provided for by the Indian Penal Code or other law, shall be subject to the same penalties as if no marriage subsisted.

Abetment of sexual intercourse prohibited by this or any other law under a penalty shall be deemed abetment of an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

In the case of a marriage subject to renunciation under this Act no right to maintenance or residence, nor any claim to money or things of value arises to one or two spouses as against the other, or the property of the other during his or her life, but in the event of the death of either, the rights of the other as to inheritance and maintenance shall be the same, as if the marriage had not been subject to renunciation.

A widow shall not, by remarrying, incur, with reference to her property derived from or through her deceased husband or her rights accrued in virtue of her marriage to him, any further or greater forfeiture or disqualification than she would incur by fornication committed with the person with whom she remarries.

Any person who, without her free, express and intelligent consent, does any act towards the personal disfigurement of a female aged 12 years or upwards, by reason or under pretext of her being a widow, shall be answerable as for a civil injury in such damages as the Court may award, provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Indian Penal Code or other law in force relating to criminal force or any other offence thereby made punishable.

Whoever by threats, insults or menaces, or suggestions of divine displeasure or supernatural injury, endeavours to bring about or to prevent any marriage, contrary to the legal rights and discretion of the parties concerned, shall be subject to the penalties provided in Sections 506, 507 or 508 of the Indian Penal Code.

IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUZERAT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17TH JULY 1886.

THE following memorandum is addressed by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (Mr. J. H. E. Hart) to the Joint Secretary to Government (Irrigation) :—

POONA, July 6.

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has the honour to forward herewith the comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall on new works in the Deccan and Guzerat for the year 1885-86. The total area irrigated during the year was 57,387 acres, as compared with 37,805 acres in 1884-85, and 32,864 acres in 1883-84, or nearly cent. per cent. of the area applied for, which was kharif, 29,855 acres ; rabi, 28,630 acres ; total 58,485 acres. The increase in the total area irrigated, as compared with 1883-84, was 24,523 acres, and 1884-85 was 19,582 acres. The area for 1884-85, viz., 37,805, noted above, shows a difference of 102 acres as compared with the figures entered in the printed statement for that year. This difference represents the area irrigated from the leakage channel from the Mhaswad Tank not shown in the statement for the previous year, as the information was not received in time to be of any use. The total increase of 19,582 acres is made up as follows :—Kharif, 10,838 acres ; rabi, 8,743 ; total 19,581 or 19,582 acres. The principal item of increase in both the kharif and rabi seasons is the area irrigated (11,195 acres) by the Nira Canal, which was brought into operation during the year under review. The other increase is spread over several other works, that on the Hathmati Canal, Khari Cut, Mukti Reservoir, Palkhed, Ojhar, Mutha Canals, Matoba Tank, Ashti Tank, Yerla Canals, Maini Tank and Gokak Canal being particularly noticeable. The rainfall of both the kharif and rabi seasons put together, with a few exceptions, was a little less favourable than last year, and the increase in area irrigated in most cases is chiefly due to this. The increase on the Khari Cut is due to a better supply in the kharif season and to extension of distributaries. There was no water available for rabi on this work. On the Mukti Tank the increase was in the rabi season and is owing to failure of the late rain and to extension of wheat on account of favourable prices ; and that on the Yerla River Irrigation works to the opening of the Nehr Tank, Right Bank Canal. The Mhaswad Tank Canal was opened in 1884-85, and water was given free for the first year. In the case of the Gokak Canal, which was brought into operation last year, the increase may be attributed to increased facilities for watering a larger area by the construction of distributaries and the natural development of irrigation under a new work. The decrease, wherever it has been, is due in some cases to insufficient supply of water in the tanks and in others to favorable and timely rainfall. The general result show that area of irrigation is steadily increasing year by year.

MR. STERNDALE ON THE LARGER CARNIVORA OF INDIA.

MR. R. A. STERNDALE delivered an interesting lecture on this subject at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large audience. He was listened to throughout with every token of pleasure as the lecturer, who is a wellknown writer and naturalist, mentioned many of his own experiences as a shikari. Mr. Selim S. Solomon, one of the vice-presidents of the institute, in opening the proceedings, said it was unnecessary to introduce Mr. Sterndale to the audience, as that gentleman was already popularly known to all. About the stage of the hall were arranged a number of oil paintings of tigers in various positions and enclosed in elegant frames as well as the natural heads of many.

Mr. Sterndale said he need hardly apologise for the subject of his lecture, for the animal kingdom was an object of curiosity and interest to all nations—to the savage in the wild woods as well as to the civilised inhabitants of cities the ways of animals were a source of wonderment and pleasure. The savage studied them and copied them with the practical view of profiting either by their example or their persons. He took hints from them in order to carry out his rude ideas of architecture or studied their ways with a view to circumventing them for his own advantage for food or for clothing. To the civilised man, however, the denizens of the forests and jungles were objects of pure curiosity and illustrative in the flesh of what he read about in books. The popularity of the Zoological Gardens in London, Paris, Amsterdam and other places attested this. Fancy in London during 1884, (an average year), the admissions to the gardens amounted to no less than 745,460, or about the entire population of Bombay. The lecturer remembered that an old Derbyshire farmer being asked on his return from London how he liked the theatres, replied, "Oh, oi liked t' theayters pratty weel, but gi mey t' Zoological Gardings." Well, of all the mammalian class of the animal kingdom, the larger carnivora—lions, tigers and panthers—had the greatest attraction for people. And the reason was not far to seek. From the earliest ages they had been a mingled source of terror and admiration to man. Their size and power, their extreme gracefulness and, in most cases, rich colouring, and above all, their ferocity, had developed human interest in them from prehistoric times. The prehistoric tiger, if they might judge from fossil remains, was an even more to be dreaded creature than the tiger of the present day. There was no reason to suppose that the lions recorded by Herodotus, Aristotle and Pliny, the ones slain by Samson or those in the den of Daniel, were any different from those that roamed through Africa at this hour. Now in the Bible the tiger was not once mentioned, though the lion occurred frequently, and in places the panther and the hunting leopard or cheetah were alluded to—the two last were confused under the general term "leopard," which to this day was used indiscriminately to express both the panther and the cheetah. There was no doubt that the latter was the true *leopardus* or lion pard of the ancients, so called from the elongated hair on his neck, which brought to mind the mane of the lion ; and the lecturer thought that the old *libbards* or leopards of the English court of arms were of this species. When Jeremiah said "As a leopard by the wayside will I observe them," he evidently had the panther in his mind ; but when Habbakuk declared that the horses of the Assyrians were swifter than the leopards, it was without doubt the hunting cheetah that he meant, for the panther was a slow brute compared with the other. The tiger was, however, well known to the Latin and Greek writers, though apparently not to the Jewish writers ; and it often played a part in the barbarities of the Roman amphitheatre. Mr. Sterndale then said he proposed to divide his subject into three heads : 1, the construction of these animals ; 2, their habits ; and 3, anecdotes and superstitions concerning them. The construction of all animals was marvellous. Having described the anatomical construction of the tiger, the lion, the bear, the hyæna and other animals, the lecturer said he would next come to the vexed question in regard to tigers specially, and that was size. There had been reams of acrimonious correspondence over this subject. One set of men sworn by the 11 and 12 foot tiger ; others were equally positive that no tiger exceeded 10½ feet. Mr. Sterndale said that for years all the tigers he had seen or killed, or helped in killing, had been animals of about 10 feet ; but he was now convinced of the 11 foot tiger at all events ; and he saw no reason to doubt the assertion of such men as Colonels Boileau and Ramsay, the Hon. R. Drummond and Sir George Yule, who vouched for the 12 foot animals. About three years ago, Mr. Sterndale received a letter from General Sir Charles Reid, G. C. B., who said, "I had a tiger in the Exhibition of 1862, which was the largest I ever killed or ever saw. As he lay on the ground he measured 12 feet 2 inches ; and from the tip of one ear to the tip of the other, 19½ inches. The lecturer had seen a man 8 feet 4 inches in height, through whose finger ring you could pass a rupee ; and, therefore, there could be no reason why there should not be abnormal sizes in animals. Of the existence of the 11 foot tiger, Mr. Sterndale was quite convinced from the bones he had received. These were long lanky tigers, peculiar to Bengal and the Himalayan Terai. Mr. J. Shillingford, of Purneah, who had killed an immense number of these animals, was the first person to convince him of the existence of the 11 foot tiger ; and he did this by sending him, (the lecturer) two skulls, one of which was shown to the audience. These skulls quite carried out Mr. Shillingford's assertion that there were animals that measured 11 feet and 11 feet 2 inches as they lay on the ground after being shot. Mr. Sterndale gave the case of two tigers, one of which was 7 feet 1 inch in body, with 3 feet 6 inches of tail = 10 feet 7 inches ; and the other 7 feet 8 inches in body and 2 feet 6 inches in tail = 10 feet 2 inches. The latter was the bigger tiger ; but transpose the tail and give the bigger tiger the longer tail, and he turned out a monster of 11 feet 2 inches, whilst the other dwindled down to 9 feet 7 inches. The lecturer believed that there has been only one case of a fight between a lion and a tiger, and that happened in a menagerie, when, owing to the giving way of a partition, the two animals came together. The lion was a remarkable fine one, but he was killed by the tiger. Each tiger had certain peculiarities of temperament which were well known to the villagers. They would tell you that such a one was daring and rash ; another was cunning and not to be taken by any artifice ; that one was savage and morose ; another mild and harmless. There were a few villages in the wilder parts of the Seonee and Mandla districts without an attendant tiger, which undoubtedly did great damage in the way of destroying cattle but which avoided the human inhabitants of the place. So accustomed did the people get to their unwelcome visitor, that boys of a village have been known to turn a tiger out of quarters which were reckoned too close and pelt him with stones. Herdsmen in the same way got callous to the danger of meddling with so dreadful a creature, and frequently rushed to the rescue of their cattle when seized. On a certain occasion one of a herd of cattle was attacked and rescued single-handed by its owner, who laid his heavy iron-bound staff across the tiger's neck and afterwards coolly dressed the wounds of his cow, not seeming to think he had done anything wonderful. Tigers were also eccentric in their ways, showing differences in disposition under different circumstances. The lecturer believed that many a shikari passed at times within a few yards of a tiger without knowing it, the tendency of the animal being to crouch and hide until the strange-looking two legged beast had passed. The narrowest escape he himself had ever had was an instance. He had hunted a large tiger, well known for the savageness of his disposition, on foot from ravine to ravine on the banks of the Pench, one hot day in June, and gave him no rest, made sure of getting him about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He had been seen to slip into a large nullah, bordered on one side by open country, a small watercourse draining into it from the field. There was a large *beyr* bush behind which Mr. Sterndale wished to place himself, but was persuaded by an old shikari of great local reputation to move farther on. Hardly had he done so, when the animal bounded from under the bush and disappeared in a thicket. Ten days after, however, he was seen and killed, and he sustained his savage reputation by attacking the elephant without provocation—a thing a tiger seldom did. The tiger mentioned had been seen to swim the Pench river at one of its broadest reaches ; and it was interesting to watch him powerfully breasting the stream, with his head well up. The tiger had a habit of taking up a position and roaring for several minutes ; the roaring then ceased, and when you next heard it, the sound came from a different quarter. The shikaris say the tiger does this to start game, whilst he gallops round to some point from which he can pounce on his prey. The wild boar was often a match for the tiger, and sometimes more than a match ; and the lecturer had known of a boar and a tiger living together with mutual respect. We talked much of our exploits with our double-barrelled rifles and elephants, but our deeds were often put to shame by the shikari with his single arm and rusty matchlock. Mr. Sterndale remembered a woodcutter who disturbed a tiger, which sprang on him open-mouthed. The man forced a pole he had in his hands into the brute's open jaws and called lustily for assistance, when a comrade standing by, seeing the tiger was at a moment

cents; more rain wanted in Chandor and Niphad. Bajri sowing commenced in all Deshi talukas except Chandor. Young plants of minor early crops in good condition. Transplantation continues in the Dangi parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 303, bajri 31 and rice 172.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; heavy on 14th; total of week 7·79 inches, total to date 74·48, being 36·69 above average. Abnormal temperature rose from 20 cool on 14th to 20 warm on 16th; remained 20 warm on 17th and 18th, and then fell to 10 cool on 20th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Wind normal on 14th. Abnormal wind veered from west-north-west on 15th to north on 17th and remained north till 20th.

Thana.—Rain 12 inches 25 cents, total 66 inches 70 cents. Transplanting of rice in progress; crops good. Fever in three and cattle-disease in two talukas. Second sort rice 21 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 19th instant). —Rain 11 inches 40 cents, total 74·28. Fever in Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Panvel Taluka. Crops good; transplantation still continues. Rice second sort 23 pounds 33 tolas and tur dal second sort 20 pounds 11 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 12 inches, total 75·2; rain copious throughout the district and very serviceable; more will be harmful now to young crops. Sowing and transplantation complete in some of the talukas. Fever in three small-pox in one and cattle-disease in four talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 16-36, vari 16-22, and rice 10-47.

Poona.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 10 inches 48 cents in Maval taluka, minimum 42 cents in Fetha Baramati; young crops doing well; transplantation commenced in Maval portion of the district. Sowing retarded in some villages to the west and south of Sirur. Here as well as in Khed taluka more rain is wanted. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. Bajri 34 and jowari 46 pounds in the district, and bajri 32 and jowari 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Shevgaon 4 inches 41 cents, Nevasa 4·32, Jamkhed 2·3, Nagar 89 cents, Shrigonda 85, Sangamner 81, Kopargaon 77; in remaining talukas from 34 to 72 cents. Kharif sowing in progress throughout the district. Public health good. Bajri maximum 60 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 38 in Karjat; jowari maximum 96 in Jamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopargaon.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 99 cents, Barsi 1 inch 80 cents, Madha 1 inch 5 cents, Karmala 63 cents, Pandharpur 51 cents, Sangola 18 and Malsiras 20 cents. Kharif sowing operations in progress throughout the district. More rain wanted in the Sangola and Malsiras Talukas. Jowari 58 pounds 25 tolas and bajri 41 pounds 3 tolas.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 3·38; total 12·51; in talukas Karad 3·18, Valva 2·19, Wai 3·64, Javli 9·69, Koregaon 1·78, Man 67 cents, Patan 3·92 and Khatav 83 cents. Sowing of bajri and tur in progress in 3 talukas. Young crops doing well all over the Collectorate. Bajri 32·8 and jowari 37·31.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in all stations varying from 11 cents in Bagevadi to 59 cents in Bagalkot; more required. Crops being injured by insects. Jowari 62 bajri 55 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 4·80, total 21·85; elsewhere from 16·7 in Chandgad to 79 cents in Murgod. Rice crops good, kharif crops well above the ground, black-soil sowings commenced. Jowari 41 and bajri 41 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Mundargi varying from 6 inches 10 cents in Rangal to 22 cents in Gadag. Rice crops good, but require heavy showers. Sowing of early jowari in progress throughout the district. Chilly planting commenced in Kod. Public health good. Slight cattle disease in Navalgund. Rice 25 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 17·69, total 89·90; Kumta 28·28; Sirsi 12·99; Yellapur 11·98; and Haliyal 5·56. Rice plants healthy. Slight measles in Carwar, Anthrax decreasing in Supa Petha; other cattle-disease in Ankola, Kumta and slight in Sirsi; public health generally good. Rice common Karwar and district average 18 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy. Health generally good. Rain 6·28, total 22·49. Cotton sowing commenced in parts of Halar. Wheat 34, bajri 30 and jowari 44 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2 inches 13 cents, total 7·42. Crops healthy. General health good. Bajri 30, jowari 40 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 4 inches 35 cents, total 18 inches 18 cents. Public health good. Sowing operations in rapid progress. Sugarcane plants in good condition. Bajri 27, wheat 21 and rice 18 pounds.

General Remarks.—Good rain throughout the Presidency. More rain wanted in parts of Poona, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Sowing retarded and young crops injured by excessive rain in parts of Gujarat. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of four districts.

AN ARTISTS' FESTIVAL.

The Kunstlerfest, the great festival of the Berlin Artists' Association, took place on June 25th. Though the Emperor could not attend, the Crown Prince and Princess, with their daughters, appeared unexpectedly, and the festival passed off with success. The Kunstlerfest had been arranged in connection with the Art Exhibition being held in Berlin, and the scene of the gorgeous Grecian carnival represented was the spacious park which surrounds the Exhibition buildings. The spectators, numbered several thousands, and included all the leading figures in the Berlin art and literary worlds, as well in society. The pageant represented the return of victorious King Attalus to Pergamus, in the midst of a vast train of warriors and captives and a jubilant populace, the welcome of the hero by the priests of the Olympic temple, who led him up to the altar, the sacrifice to Minerva, and finally Olympic games and popular festivities. The co-operation of a thousand persons was secured for the seemingly endless processions which defiled through the Exhibition Park. The spectacle was imposing in the extreme and may be regarded as unique. The festival was opened at about half-past six o'clock. A sudden fanfare announced the approach of the procession, and stirring marches from Beethoven and Gluck were played as it advanced. First came the grey-bearded Council of Elders, attired in robes of scarlet and white. A group of musicians and a motley crowd of common people followed, with soldiers carrying garlands on the spear-heads, captive Syrians, Parthians, and Jews, and an escort of Nubian archers. Then came the trophies of victory, borne in cars drawn by gaily-caparisoned horses. A train of battering-rams, slings, and other implements of war succeeded and then the oxen and lambs which were to be sacrificed to Minerva. Captive warriors and women, with ears of maidens bound hand to hand, came next, and a number of camels and asses laden with spoil. Priestesses clothed in crimson robes, captive kings mounted on chargers, and the royal bodyguard preceded the *quadriga* in which King Attalus rode. This was the *chefd'oeuvre* of the spectacle, and hearty cheers arose as the four white steeds drew the triumphant chariot along. An array of generals and dignitaries, mounted guards, and athletes closed the royal procession. In the classic triangle which fronts the temple, the King was met by a train of priests and priestesses, and after being hailed as victor he was conducted to the altar. Here there was a dialogue between King Attalus and the priestess of Minerva, after which came the sacrifice to the goddess. The victor placed his crown and sword upon the altar, fresh incense was burnt, and the sacrifices began, a troop of priestesses, with garlands of flowers, meanwhile encompassing the altar. Finally the statue of Minerva was borne round the altar, and then amid the reverent homage of the vast populace, which had meanwhile crowded upon the steps leading up to the terrace, the figure of the protecting goddess was elevated high above the burning sacrifices. Garlands were heaped upon the altar, and the priestesses bowed themselves to the ground. The King proclaimed the emancipation of the prisoners, and the scene closed amid the clash of arms, the plaudits of the people, and the liberation of doves, emblems of the peace which had been consummated. The further development of the pageant, including Olympic games, a pantomime, and a folk's festival lasted far into the night.

THE "PRESENTATION" OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

A correspondent writing from Madrid gives the following account of the first appearance in public of the infant King of Spain:—I have seen many *fêtes* in Madrid, many great gatherings of the populace, but not one which in point of real enthusiasm equalled the ceremony of to-day. When Alphonso entered Madrid as her King, when he brought hither his bride, still more when he returned from his visits to the districts devastated by earthquake and by cholera, the people of Madrid gathered in their tens of thousands, and welcomed their King with genuine enthusiasm. But there were other feelings touched to-day. Nowhere in Europe is the sentiment of maternal and filial love more strongly prominent than in Spain. The Virgin and the Child Saviour take the place of God in the people's breasts, because they are, as it were, the symbols of this sentiment of family; and the vast crowd which assembled to-day gathered to greet the bereaved mother and the fatherless child, rather than their Queen and future King. Long before the hour named for the starting of the procession, a great crowd gathered along the whole length of the line of route. Flags were hung out from every window, the balconies were draped with banting and coloured cloths, and every available point, window, balcony, and house-top, crowds of ladies gathered to watch the passage of the Queen and her baby. The streets and squares were crowded with spectators on foot, although the heat was ninety-five degrees in the shade and the power of the sun tremendous. Upon other occasions the Madrilene is chary of exposing himself to the full rays of a Midsummer sun; but to-day the almost tropical heat appeared to have no effect whatever in deterring the populace from gathering to witness the spectacle of the passage of their little King. The cause of forty-two days of who now for the first time was to be seen outside the Royal Palace on its way to the Church of Atocha. As the procession moved along the streets with regal splendour, and the pomp, the circumstance, and the stately etiquette which the Bourbons have ever maintained, the demonstrations of enthusiasm were most striking. From the windows and balconies the white handkerchiefs of the ladies streamed like the fluttering of countless doves on the point of taking flight, while the cheers of the crowd and the waving of hats were unceasing. The Calle Mayor and the Puenta del Sol were naturally the principal points of excitement; but along the whole line the enthusiasm was the same. Hundreds of doves were loosed as the procession came along, and these, scared by the din and roar of vivas, flew hither and thither. Bouquets, and especially camelias and other white flowers, were showered down from the balconies and windows of the political and military clubs, aristocratic mansions. But such evidences of popular rejoicing have been shown several times during the past twenty years. The peculiar and marked characteristic of this occasion was the depth and warmth of the interest shown in the streets, and especially by the women of all classes, in the mother and child. The Madrilenes are easily managed, and on other occasions the troops lining the streets have had little difficulty in keeping back the crowd; but to-day the eagerness of the women to see the Queen and the baby King tried their strength to the utmost, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the line was preserved.

As the Royal carriage passed, the women showered upon mother and child, with true southern impulsiveness, their expressions of sympathy and affection—expressions which brought a flush of pleasure on the pale features of the widowed Queen, as in her deep mourning, the centre of all that blaze of colour and display, she passed along in the gilded coach of State, tenderly holding her child high in her arms to allow it to see his blue eyes and frank little face. Facing Christina sat the child's Asturian nurse, in the picturesque attire of her province, silk velvet braided with gold. Behind the Royal carriage rode Captain General Pavia, renowned for his share in the *coup d'etat* of 1874, followed by a brilliant staff of General Officers. The State carriages were all drawn by fine Andalusian horses and by their side marched a number of powdered lackeys in gorgeous liveries. A body of Horse Guards, with steel cuirasses and plumes, closely resembling in uniform our own Horse Guards, closed the magnificent procession. The whole scene in the Atocha Cathedral was magnificent, but the most impressive moment was when, after the conclusion of the *Te Deum*, the Queen stood alone before the altar and made a solemn representation of her child, Alfonso XIII., to the Virgin of Atocha. The altar was ablaze with light, and by the Queen stood the Cardinal Primate, the Bishops, and the leading clergy of the Cathedral and realm in all the pomp and glory of their rich vestments. Around were the Grandees of Spain, the Diplomatic Corps, the Ministers, the great officers of the Throne, the representatives of the Army and Navy in brilliant uniforms, the principle authorities of the capital and the provinces, with deputations of cortes and the great cities. The church was hung with velvet; bright flags hung from roof and pillar, and in the centre of all this colour and brightness and pomp stood the solitary woman in deep mourning, holding up her baby to the figure of the Virgin above the altar. It was a deeply affecting spectacle, and one which few who saw it will ever forget. The little Princess of the Asturias, her sister, Princess Maria Theresa, the Arch-Duchess Elizabeth, and the Infantas Isabella and Eulalia, and the members of the Montpensier family were present, and formed a distinct group in this, the first public appearance of Alfonso XIII., to whom the Pope has already sent his blessing. With the blessing to the child he has sent to the mother a gold vase, which the new Bishop elect will deliver to the Queen in State next week.

THE PRESIDENT'S BRIDE "AT HOME."

A perfect ovation greeted Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, on their return to Washington after the honeymoon. At her first reception twelve thousand callers greeted the new mistress of the White House and of this extraordinary scene, the *World* gives the following description:—

Receptions of various kinds have been held at the White House, from the time of President John Adams, who was the first occupant of the Executive Mansion, down to the present day, but all former ones sink into insignificance when compared with the one given to-night, if numbers count for anything in estimating the magnitude of the reception. The like was never before seen within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, when crowds are taken into consideration. The average political demonstration is like a side show at a circus when compared with the honor done to-night by the public to President Cleveland and his bride. Though the announcement was made that the reception would be held from 9 to 11 P. M., the White House grounds were full of people being placed in line by the guards as early as 7-30 o'clock. It was a well-behaved gathering, the great majority being ladies. There were few public men present and not more than fifty came in carriages. It was a democratic assembly, clothed in the most rigid Jeffersonian simplicity. There were no dress coats and the decollette evening dress of the ladies had been discarded. It was the only opportunity for the great army of department attachés to be admitted to the reception of Mrs. Cleveland. The line of march, for such it was, was upon the west side of the grounds, entering at the gates next to the War Department, and in many places there were ten abreast. At no place were there less than five. At 9-05 the guards at the front entrance swung open the great doors and began admitting the people in platoons. By this time the line extended from the door down the west side of the grounds to the gates, thence east on Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, numbering at the best calculation 10,000 people. Within the house every preparation had been made early in the evening for the large crowd that was expected. The dining-room to the right of the vestibule had been transformed into a cloak-room with a dozen attendants in waiting. Immediately across the hall the State dining-room had been fitted out for the reception of ladies' wraps. The conservatory at the end of the hall was open, that no feature of the more private reception of the earlier part of the week might be lacking. All through the conservatory, however, were guards to prevent the destruction of the plants. At every door through which the procession would pass, stood policemen in plain clothes, while through the various rooms were scattered detectives disguised as guests with high collars and white ties. A number of people were admitted before the appointed hour. They were the families of the clerks in the Executive offices and a few others. They were confined to the hallway. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the Marine Band, which was stationed in the vestibule, struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the Presidential party, preceded by Col. Wilson, came down the stairway, and passing between the two lines of people proceeded to the Blue Room. Immediately the crowd in the hallway formed into line at the door of the East Room. At the same moment the outer doorway opened and the first detachment of the crowd without was admitted. Few of those who entered cast their eyes towards the cloak-room. Hats, canes, and other impediments went right through with the procession. Here and there a young girl pulled the hat from her head and held it behind her as she passed through the reception-room, and occasionally a young man became fearfully embarassed by the consciousness that his hands were full. But as a rule the crowd was good-natured, free and easy. One young man with rightly curled red hair evenly spread over his flat head was resplendent in a pair of pearl colored kid gloves. But kid gloves and dress suits were in a hopeless minority. Bob-tailed business suits, "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes, painfully black and shiny, summer suits of gray and even the flimsy seersucker and pongee were plentiful. The colored element was lacking in the make up of the crowd. Not more than a half dozen of them, and those all women, passed through the reception room. The styles of salutation indulged in were varied in the extreme. Little men strutted along pompously, greeting the Presidential party with an inclination of the head. Big men backed and sidled and slipped along and wondered afterwards how they got through the room. Little boys made most elaborate obeisances, evidently the product of much study and instruction. One thin woman, over six feet in height, doubled up like a jack-knife as she neared the front of Mrs. Cleveland, while a broad smile almost cut off the lower part of her from that above.

Among those near the head of the line of visitors was a little deaf-mute girl with a pretty face. As she drew near the President she pulled from her pocket a tablet of paper and with a pencil wrote on it, "Compliments of Miss Elliot." As she reached the President she quickly tore off the leaf and handed it to him with a smile. He looked embarrassed. Evidently the first thought that crossed his mind was that the paper contained an appeal of some kind. Acting on first impressions he hastily crampled it in his hand and thrusting it into the tall pocket of his coat, said: "You must excuse me. I am engaged," while the little girl drifted on with the crowd looking back in mute surprise. As the visitors reached the Green Room they turned and craned their necks to get another view of the receiving party. Many would have tarried a while, but the guards kept them moving. At midnight there was still over one thousand people in the line patiently waiting. When the hour of 11 arrived those upon the outside had become resigned to disappointment thinking the reception would close at that hour. It was not long, however, until messengers were sent down the line saying the President would receive all who came if it took all night. This information was received with cheers, and Mrs. Cleveland is standing the ordeal with heroic fortitude, and smiled as pleasantly upon the ten thousandth person as she did upon the first lady who greeted her. About 1 o'clock the end of the procession reached the Blue Parlor. They passed through as fast as possible, going at the rate of about 150 every three minutes, which in four hours made the total number 12,000 a modest estimate.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

From a correspondent of the *Melbourne Argus*, writing from Dunedin, the full extent of the disastrous convulsions in New Zealand is now made known. The worst anticipations with regard to the eruptions in the Hot Lakes district of the North Island have been realised. One native settlement has completely disappeared, its site having been swept into Lake Tarawera, while the Maoris living there have been killed or drowned, another has been buried with hot ashes and mud, and Wairoa, which was coming into prominence through the increasing number of tourists who made it their headquarters while visiting the wonders of the surrounding district, has been abandoned by both Europeans and natives. The lovely White and Pink Terraces of Rotomahana have disappeared, as also has Rotomahana Lake, and its place is occupied by volcanoes and boiling mud springs. Massey, or in fact most of the bays on one side of Lake Tarawera have been filled up or the headlands demolished. Mount Tarawera, which has loomed dark, terrible, and silent for 500 years, has been scattered and torn by the terrible explosion, and with its neighbours is now belching forth fire and smoke. The country for miles around has been rendered desolate, and in one night the whole features of the country side have been changed, so that those who knew it well in the days of the ground can scarcely recognise a single feature of the once familiar scenes. The death list is a large one, not far short of 100 having perished altogether. A feeling of insecurity has been engendered in the minds of those living in the Hot Lakes district, which it will take years to overcome, supposing the eruptions to stop without doing further damage. The loss to the country generally will be very great, unless, as some surmise, the wonders of the White and Pink Terraces are replaced by others of equal attractions.

THE MORNING OF THE ERUPTION.

The eruption as seen at Wairoa has not yet been described, for the all-sufficient reason that the danger was too imminent for those living in that doomed village to do more than seek safety from the showers of stones, mud, and ashes. A tourist who was at one of the hotels at Rotorua gives the following description as seen from that locality:—He rose early, and was awoke from his sleep about 1 o'clock on Thursday morning by a shock of earthquake. A little before 2 a.m. from flickering flames the light condensed into a vast and massive pillar of fire, rearing itself high up in the heavens. This gradually extended literally along the range till it presented an apparent diameter of about half a mile. As he left the hotel the pillar of fire, which was accompanied by a continuous terrific roaring, seemed gradually to be eclipsed by a dense black cloud which settled on it, hanging like a pall over the flames, which were hidden but not extinguished. The black cloud pillar rose straight in the air, and then came continuous explosions and roars, which seemed to give way before terrific thunder, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning. At first starting from the pillar, the storm seemed to extend and settle down over the whole face of the heavens. The lightning was both forked and sheet, and flashed incessantly. The thunder roared from every point, the whole atmosphere being filled with air pervaded with suffocating sulphur stench. All along the road springs had broken out in every direction, bubbling and boiling, rendering walking a task of extreme danger. By this time the inhabitants were aroused to a sense of the imminent danger of their position, and sallying forth from their houses, were departing towards Parakoi through the deep darkness illumined except by lightning flashes, and picking their way with the aid of lanterns. At about 6 a.m. day began slowly to break. Below the jetty canopy a thin blue line was seen on the northern horizon, and gradually the surrounding objects became dimly visible, and it was seen that all the surrounding hills and the whole face of the country were covered with white ashes. The rest from Rotorua to Wairoa was in a terrible state, mud thrown out on the night of the eruption lying on it for a depth of from 3ft. to 4ft., and it was as much as a horse could do to draw an empty trap in places while the passengers had to struggle on foot. The scene on the road was one of desolation. The Tiwitapu bush, always a favourite with tourists, was destroyed. The storm had swept up the valley tearing up by the roots trees 6ft. in girth and snapping off giant limbs as if they were twigs. Every thing in fact was changed, and all was covered with liquid volcanic mud.

AN ACT OF DEVOTION.

The Rev. Mr. Fairbrother, who lived at Wairoa so long as a missionary, heard the following narrative from an old Maori lady:—"She told me," says Mr. Fairbrother, "that Mary and her little boy were lying dead in Sophie's whare. I went in and when able to command my feelings, Mohi, the husband of the dead girl, told me through his tears her sad history. He said they were in the chief's house when the eruption first commenced, but Mary was afraid to stay there because of the noise of the falling board of the house. They then went down to their own whare taking their two little boys with them. Then Mohi said, "Well Fairbrother has taught us to pray. Let us pray to God," and they prayed. The roof now was smashed in with lava stones and mud. To save the life of the elder boy he wrapped him in a shawl and knelt over the little one, so that his body should not receive any hurts from the falling lava and stones. But the drift fell so quickly round his body that the little one was soon covered, and he had to keep throwing the drift aside with one arm to keep it away. Mohi had his hands on the ground, and was also on his knees, so as to provide for the shelter for the little one with his back, thus forming a resting-place for the increasing fall of lava. All this time his wife was trying to protect the other little boy, which was named after Mr. Fairbrother; but her efforts were in vain, and the silent struggle with the elements soon ceased, the lava overpowering the mother and child and killing both. Mohi finding it getting dark and the lava very heavy on his back, made desperate efforts and by lifting it off, and taking up his little one called to his wife to be quick and follow, when to his horror he found both his dear ones had died silently by his side. They were afterwards dug out. The wife was in a sitting posture with her arms extended over a table to protect the child from the sand drift." This is but one of many sad narratives which can be told of Maori devotion to their loved ones in this time of danger.

A DEATH TRAP.

Dr. Hector, on his arrival at Wairoa, pronounced the place a death trap as the first half-hour's rain would cause vast avalanches of mud to come from the hills which would fill up Lakes Takitapu and Rotokakahi, and they would overflow and sweep down the gorge into the waters carrying everything in the valley of Wairoa before it, and forming vast mud glaciers out into Lake Tarawera from the boat-landing place. A quarter of an hour's rain would put 5 ft. of sludge above Wairoa bridge, blocking all communication. Preparations were at once made to abandon Wairoa, and subsequent events have proved the correctness of Dr. Hector's views. The vast quantities of mud on the hills are sliding down, and the roads are impassable. These mud glaciers will still further alter the face of the country. Considerable property was left at Wairoa, especially by Mr M'Rae and Captain Way, and it is said some of this has already been appropriated by thieving natives. The following are the authentic losses by Europeans:—M'Rae, £4,000; Humphrey, £2,000; Rodgers, £500; Captain Way, £200; W. Bird, £100. M'Rae's, Hotel at Wairoa was insured with the Union Office for £1,200, but as it was destroyed by earthquake the company consider they are not liable.

A HEROIC SEARCH EXPEDITION.

It was felt from the first that the Maori settlements at Te Arika (on the arm of Lake Tarawera leading to Rotomahana, and) where the Maori canoes and guides were usually engaged; and Mourea could hardly have escaped destruction, as both were right under the shadow of Mount Tarawera. Nevertheless it was deemed that there might be an opportunity of rescuing some of the natives. Under these circumstances, Messrs. Edwards, Black, and two brothers Warbrick (the latter having relatives at Te Arika) waited on the Government agent, who offered, on behalf of the Government, to bear portion of the expense. The party ordered a boat and a racing skiff from Auckland, for which Messrs. Whittaker, Mitchell, and Harrow had to give a bond of liability in case of damage to the boats. The work of conveying the boats on drays from Rotorua to Wairo over the mud which lay on the road was a tremendous undertaking. At Tikitarapu bush the party had to wade up to their knees in volcanic mud, while they had to bodily lift the wheels over fallen trees. As was expected, the boats got injured in being taken through the bush, but one of the Warbricks had foreseen this, and had brought a set of boatbuilders' tools. All connected with the affair were in earnest, and by almost superhuman efforts the boat was landed at Wairoa. The old landing place was found filled up, and to reach the lake the boats had to be lowered over a slightly sloping grade 25ft. high, and stores and men let down by a rope, which was left hanging so as to be used on the return of the party. Water they had to take with them, and that was brought from Rotorua. The skiff was intended to act as a despatch boat in case of accident. Dr. Hector was to have gone with the party, but seeing the precipice of mud which had to be overcome before reaching the boat declined to face it. He gave it as his opinion that if rain intervened not a man of the party would return, and he afterwards stated he would not give the loss of a halfpenny for the life of any of the party. As the men took their seats they gave ringing cheers, and with a yell of "Hurrah" in Maori from Captain Mair they bent their backs and started on their hazardous journey, amid cheers from those who saw them depart. They started at half-past 1 p.m. on the 14th, and pulled slowly across the lake to Mourea, watching for dead bodies, but nothing save a wrecked boat and a dead pig were seen. Mourea was found to have been swept into the lake, and over its site was about 30ft. of mixed mud, which, as it flowed down the face of the mountain, swept the huts of the natives into the lake before it. The Arika was then visited, and there, as at Mourea, the face of the country was changed, and on it was about 30ft. of ashes, with another two or three feet of mud over this. The whole face of Mount Tarawera was found to be changed, the southern top having been blown completely off, and a large part of the mountain rent almost in two, in which is a large crater still active, the upper lip of which seems hundreds of feet deep. The discharge from this has filled up all hollows round Te Arika, and covered the neighbourhood to a depth of 30ft. to 40ft. All the waters of the colony are to be declared to be the property of the state, and shall be held by the state unless specifically parted with. In conclusion, Mr. Deakin referred to the results already achieved upon irrigated land in Victoria, and declared that, if the colony had to expend the four millions of money absolutely, the improvement of our northern areas, and attendant benefits to the whole colony, would soon show that the investment had been justifiable. There is little doubt that with more or less amendment in various directions the bill will be carried into law.

THE REVOLVER IN THE UNITED STATES.

An American journalist writes in the *St. James's Gazette*:—It seems to be believed in England that in America, when a man who has been travelling on the railroad cars claims his baggage at the end of the journey, he pulls out his revolver and uses it, as one might use his index-finger, to indicate which are his belongings and to show that he intends to have them. That is an exaggerated notion altogether. Nowadays there is hardly a State in the Union in which the law does not prohibit the carrying of revolvers. Even in Texas or Arkansas the possession of a revolver may render a man liable to a heavy fine. The newspapers, too, are everlastingly declaiming against the revolver and telling us that it "must go." But, police-court fines and newspaper articles notwithstanding, the revolver has not yet had its day in America. Nor is its use and popularity confined to the newer States and Territories which lie beyond the Mississippi River. The pistol-practising saloon is almost as great an institution in the Eastern cities as it is in St. Louis, Denver, or Omaha; and in nearly all of them the police are armed with revolvers as well as clubs. Of course there are regulations setting out that the pistol is to be used only in extreme cases, and if a policeman brings his six-shooter too often into play he may get into trouble. But in such cases, nearly always a policeman being indicted for murder, or even manslaughter, although the shooting of "hard characters" by policemen are incidents of frequent occurrence. The constable usually carries his "gun" nicely tucked away in his hip-pocket; but in the smaller cities of Texas and the Western States the sheriffs, who act as policemen, carry their weapons openly in their belts, together with businesslike strings of big-bulleted cartridges.

It is in these towns, where the force of police is numerically weak, and where thieves, horse-stealers "dead beats," and "hard characters" generally are numerous and desperate, that shooting on sight by officers of the law is most frequent. If a sheriff suspects that his man means fight he rarely stands on the order of the shooting; and as a rule the sheriff who is well practised with his weapon comes off best in these encounters. But sometimes even sheriffs of long and varied frontier-life experience find themselves overmatched in the use of the shooting-iron. Open a New York or Chicago newspaper any day, and in its telegraph columns you are almost certain to read of occurrences of this kind. Lynching usually follows; and one only needs to be about when a lynching is going on, to see what a harvest in the way of fines the country or city authorities who reap if the revolver law were strictly enforced.

Sheriffs and policemen are by no means the only men who are prompt and handy with the revolver. Saloon-keepers and bar-tenders are generally as expert with the "gun" as they are at concocting cock-tails and ice-drinks. They always have a revolver handy too. Usually it is placed in position where it can easily be seen, but not reached, by the bar-frequenters. Many a saloon-keeper has two or three revolvers in his possession. Some are held as liens for drink-scores; but it is not unusual for saloon-keepers to have several of their own, for it often happens that a customer who does not ordinarily carry a revolver will borrow one when going on what he regards as a dangerous trip.

Among railroad men in the West the revolver is an institution. The sprucest and gentlemanly passenger conductor, who comes round to take up your railroad ticket and chats so genially with you, always puts a loaded revolver in his pocket when the train pulls out of the depôt from which it commences its run. The breakesman, too, knows where to lay his hands on a pistol; while in the mail and baggage cars you could collect a sufficient number of revolvers to arm a midshipman's command. These railway officials run no risk in the way of police-court fines. The chances are that they hold permits, from the mayor of the city in which they live, to carry arms, on account of the exigencies of the work in which they are engaged; and although such permits are only of use within the municipal limits of the city in which they are issued, the sheriffs of the counties and smaller towns through which the railroad runs, never interfere in this matter.

Among Western journalists the carrying of revolvers is a common practice. The editors keep their "guns" as handy as any reference book. The writers and the telegraph editors transfer theirs from the drawers in their desks to their pockets as they start homewards in the early morning. In the rougher part of the country, where, besides receiving presents of unusually fine strawberries and water-melons and sharing the spoils of hunting parties, the local editor has occasionally to deal with "tough" callers, the revolver is as conspicuous on the editorial desk as the scissors or paste pot. A newspaper reporter seldom finds much difficulty in securing an official permit authorising him to carry a revolver. His work comes within the category of hazardous; and at times it is so. A short time ago, while spending a few days in one of the new and go-ahead cities in Northern Texas, I observed a journalistic friend carefully tucking his revolver away in his hip-pocket just as we were about to leave the newspaper office at which I had called on him. It was midday, and I wondered that he carried his revolver with him at such an hour. "How long have you carried your gun in the daytime?" I inquired. "Only for two or three weeks," he answered; and then he continued, quite coolly, "One of the witnesses in the Brown, Smart scandal is looking after me." I felt glad that my own scens of newspaper work lay considerably to the north of the Indian country, where things are not so crude as they are in Texas, although tolersbly rough at times. Even in the more settled States, however, there are times when a reporter deems it expedient to take his revolver with him when he goes out to fulfil an assignment. I shall not soon forget the look of surprise that flashed from the face of a young Englishman at work on our paper when late one evening the City Editor called out, "Mr. Smith, just put your revolver in your pocket and go and investigate that shooting scrape on the levee." Your fellow-countryman had not been with us long, and was without a revolver; but he could have had the pick of half-a-dozen before he went on his mission, if he had been sure he could have trusted himself with a loaded six-shooter.

Just another remark to show that the carrying of revolvers is not confined to the class I have been speaking of. Look over any American newspaper, and dwell for a moment on the first "shooting fuss" paragraph you chance upon. Invariably you will find that the reporter writes that the man who did the shooting drew "his" revolver—not "a" revolver; just as in England a reporter, who is describing an assault would write that the assailant struck out with "his" fist, and not with "a" fist.

HIGH COURT.—July 23.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

48-5834 of 85—Crawford and B—L W, G E Carnac *vs* Jeuweebai and others.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

522—Little, S, F and N—Gunga and others *vs* In the matter of F Chalk and another—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

524—Hore, C and B—Ruttonsey Poonja *vs* Meghjee Hunsraj—Tobin and R.

525—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Joonas *vs* Khoja Khakee Aruth and others—Hore, C and B.

526—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank *vs* Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy—J C Cama.

523—Balkrishna and B—(For pauper) Bhasker Mahadeo *vs* Gungabai—Shamrao P.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham *vs* David Haem Devakar and others—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

35-86—Payne, G and S.—Kessowjee Moolidhur and others *vs* Jeejibhoy Jehangir Lam—Nanu and H.—Fort judgment.

44-86—In person—(a pauper) Memon Ahmed Suleman *vs* Issa Allana and others—In person —Part heard.

79-86—Pestonjee and R—Premabai *vs* Jumnadas Hemraj and another—Hore, C and B—In person—Part heard.

94-86—Mirza H K—Khadija Bodhee *vs* Haji Abubucker Ismail and another—Ardesir H and D.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Soortee *vs* Perozbai—Bicknell and K.

101-86—Bomonji and H—Hoosen Moola bin Ali Saheb &c *vs* Ashabai—Thakurdas D and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 21.

Newnham, Lt, Bo, 10th N L I, on leave, from Colombo.
Medows, Dy Surgn.Genl, Bo, M S, from leave, from Australia.

July 22.

Wiehe, Major, Bl, D A A G M, on privilege leave, from Pachmari.

DEPARTURES.—July 20.

Mildmay, Capt, Mad Fife Bde, on privilege leave, to England.

July 22.

Clark, Lt, Bo, Cmld Le Infy, to rejoin, to Poona.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 22.

For Liverpool.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales wool, Nurse & Hastie; 3,998 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 180 bales cotton &y, M Bhanjee; 60 bales wool, H Cooverjee; 60 bales wool, Baboolhoy Bogs; 35 bales skins, Punnett and Co.

For London.

Kangra s—1,000 cwts jowri, A Blaschek and Co; 1,240 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 206 cwts indigo, Wallace and Co.

Tasmania s—300 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 710 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 181 bales cotton, 10 bales skins, 2 bales cowtial hair, 3,999 cwts linseed and 5,295 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 13 bales hides, H Jamall; 66 cwts cowries, J Vandrewan; 8 bales hides, Dhondiba Bhiccajee; 318 cwts myrabolam, Rattonsee Visram; 165 cwts gum, H O Soomar; 227 cwts gum, N Sojpal; 50 cwts ginger, S Ramjee; 118 cwts ginger, H Khimjee; 86 cwts ginger, Furdoonjee L Batliboi; 126 cwts barley, 500 cwts jowri, and 201 cwts pepperseeds, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Inchulva s—6,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 1,100 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Clan Buchanan s—210 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Havre.

Friary s—14,000 cwts wheat, and 4,999 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles.

City of Manchester s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Venice.

Gwalior s—220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Antwerp.

Regius s—5,940 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Etna s—3,000 cwts linseed, Wm Bell and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 1,552 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong

Bokhara s—75 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 294 bales twist, G Shobhagmul; 90 bales twist, Thuria Topen; 22½ chest opium, Tatta and Co; 15 chest opium, S N Talati and Co; 30 chest opium S Abraham; 175 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 106 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 71 chest opium, J David and Co; 9 chest opium F N Postwalla; 23 chest opium, Haji A Ismail and Co; 64 chest opium, J Samimal; 1 cwt Cambay stone, G Cayamally; 20 chests opium, N J Abraham.

For Shanghai.

Bokhara s—25 chest opium, Tatta and Co; 24 chest opium, E J Abrahan; 16½ chest opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 26 chest opium, Isac Ezra and Co; 7 chest opium, S Abrahim; 60 chest opium, N J Abrahan.

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☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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